FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 122 *22 June 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat on Camp David, Palestinian Struggle [Paris L'HUMANITE 18 Jun] A 1
Ministers To Discuss Withdrawing Ambassadors From Canada [Amman AR-RA'Y 21 Jun] A 3
Fatah Discusses Assassination of Palestinian Journalist [VOP] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

VOP Reports 'Arafat's 20 Jun Press Conference C 1

OMAN

Omani-PRC Economic, Industrial Talks C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets With YAR Official C 4

YAR

President Cables Congratulations to PDRY President C 5
PDRY President's Envoy Arrives 20 Jun C 5
Envoy's Departure C 5

EGYPT

New Cabinet Sworn In, Briefed by As-Sadat D 1
Israeli Decision on Golan Regional Council Condemned D 2
MENA: Two Libyan Intelligence Agents Arrested D 2

IRAQ

ICP Reportedly Cause of Strained Relations With Aden [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 20 Jun] E 1
President Meets With Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation E 1
Delegation Ends Tour E 2
Ba'th Official Comments on Palestinian Journalist's Death E 2

JORDAN

Prince Hasan Meets With French Premier, Makes Statement F 1
Jordan To Buy 36 Mirage Jets From France F 1

LEBANON

Sarkis Sends ADF Commander to Damascus for Talks [VOL] G 1
Sham'un Appeals to UN To Stop Syrian Attacks [VOL] G 1
Agreement To Halt Clashes [VOL] G 1
Calm Reported in Al-'Aqurah G 2
VOL Reports Israeli Movement Inside Lebanon G 2

SYRIA

Al-Asad Chairs Progressive Nationalist Front Meeting H 1
VOL Reports 20-21 June Clashes in Aleppo H 1
Death of Greek Orthodox Patriarch Reported H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Ruling Party Establishes High Security Council I 1

LIBYA

FRG's Foreign Minister Ends Visit 20 Jun I 1
Yugoslav Defense Minister Arrives 20 Jun I 1
At-Turayki Receives Letter From Kuwaiti Foreign Minister I 1

MOROCCO

Boucetta Addresses Security Council on Algerian 'Aggression' I 2
Statement to LE MONDE [16 Jun] I 3
King Hassan Urges EC Council Deliberations on Jerusalem I 4

TUNISIA

Romanian Official Arrives for 4-Day Visit I 5

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO Launching Negotiating Appeal to Mauritania I 5

ISRAEL

Clarifications on Herzliyya Talks Sent to Egypt N 1
Weizman Sends Supplement to Chief of Staff's Opinion N 1
['AL HAMISHMAR 21 Jun]
Burg: No U.S. Misconduct in Alexandria Talks N 2
Weizman, Dayan Absent From Autonomy Committee 21 Jun N 3
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 21 Jun]
Cabinet, Ne'ot Sinai Reach Agreement on Vegetable Garden N 3
HA'ARETZ Poll: Increase in Opposition to Settlements [21 Jun] N 3
Details of Land Allocated to Qarne Shomron B Reported N 4
Exchanges of Fire Reported in Southern Lebanon 21 Jun N 4

IRAN

Text of Draft Iranian Constitution Published R 1
[AYANDEGAN 16 Jun]
Khomeyni Discusses Constitution R 16
Khaqani on Revolution, Constitution R 17
AYANDEGAN: Protests Against Constitution [20 Jun] R 17
Entezam Discusses Cabinet Reshuffle, Economics, U.S. R 18
Khaqani Calls On Khuzestan Arabs to Show Restraint R 21
Qom Meeting Reportedly Discusses Internal Security R 21
Ayatollah Golpaygani Calls for Strict Observance of Islam R 22
Report of General's Arrest Denied R 23
Ayatollah Qomi Expresses Support for Afghan Muslims R 23
Tehran to Begin Morning Arabic Broadcasts 20 Jun R 24
Iranian Sources Deny 'Arafat Mediating in Dispute R 24
'National Democratic Front of Iran' Proclaims Existence R 24
[AYANDEGAN 16 Jun]
Communications Depot Set On Fire in Khorramshahr R 25
Local Officials Deny Rumors of Clashes in Western Iran R 25
[AYANDEGAN 19 Jun]
New Western Azarbayjan Governor General Appointed R 26
INA: Military Banned From Making Statements to Media R 27
INA: Armed Men Attack Installations in Mohammerah R 27
INA: Arabs Stage Demonstration R 27
National Voice of Iran on Counterrevolutionary Plots R 28
NVOI on Iraqi Aggression R 29
NVOI on U.S. Intrigues R 31

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Islamic Movement Appeals for Assistance Against Taraki S 1
[Kuwait AL-WATAN 8 Jun]

BANGLADESH

Prime Minister on Food Crisis, Awami League Demonstrations S 4
Zambian Foreign Minister Arrives With Special Message S 5
Dacca Reports on Border Talks With India S 5

INDIA

Prime Minister Returns Home After European Tour S 5
Presidential Notification Nullifies Emergency Measures S 6
Gandhi Summoned for Trial in Jeep Scandal Case S 6

PAKISTAN

BBC Interviews Haq on Domestic, Foreign Issues S 7
Arrangements Made To Rehabilitate Returning Non-Bengalis S 12
NDP Leader on Relations With Afghanistan S 12
AEC Chief Reiterates Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Use S 13
Spokesman Denies Libyan Aid in Nuclear Program S 13

'ARAFAT ON CAMP DAVID, PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

LD211053 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Jun 79 pp 6-7 LD

[Dominique Bari Beirut interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat: "Napalm and Fragmentation Bombs"--date not specified]

[Text] It is clear, Yasir 'Arafat told me, that the Camp David agreements between Begin, As-Sadat and Carter have created an even more dangerous situation in the Middle East because they encourage new military confrontations in the region.

This is not a peace treaty. Begin, As-Sadat and Carter have decided on a new alliance which enables Israel to pursue its policy of destruction, for the defense of U.S. interests, and enables As-Sadat to play a new role in Africa, for the same purpose.

Just look at what they have done to the Palestinians and the Lebanese. For the past 2 months Israel has been engaged in a violent military escalation in southern Lebanon. It is launching land, sea and air attacks on Palestinian refugee camps, Lebanese villages, cities and factories...with sophisticated U.S. weapons. Fragmentation bombs, delayed-action bombs and napalm are used against civilians. Women and children are being killed and wounded....

This aggression is going on without any condemnation from the United States. It is keeping quiet while pretending to champion human rights:

It is also important to remember that the agreement provides for the United States to give Egypt and Israel $13 billion, of which more than 90 percent will be devoted to the purchase of modern weapons. In the first year, the United States will supply arms worth $3.2 billion to Israel and $1.5 billion to Egypt. What can you call such a treaty which finances the purchase of war equipment? Does this not prove that this agreement represents a very serious threat and could lead to a new confrontation in the Middle East.

The Egyptian chief of staff's statement that Egyptian troops are present in more than 10 African countries moreover highlights Egypt's role in implementing this treaty.

At the same time, Israeli Defense Minister Weizman has said that he will pursue the Palestinians anywhere and at any time using all the weapons at his disposal. And the Israeli chief of staff went even further by stating that he would continue the war against us irrespective of all rules, laws and moral principles.

What sort of agreement have the Palestinians been offered? Not an independent government or even their own administration. The aim is to enable the Israelis to continue their occupation of the territory. Camp David legalizes the occupation of our homeland as far as the United States and Egypt are concerned.

The United States does not want to reach a peace treaty or a just settlement. It wants to increase its hold over the Middle East where the biggest oil deposits are to be found. This means that the oil question is still linked to the Palestinian cause.

As-Sadat will not go back now. He is walking in the mire and becoming irremediably entrenched. He is completely bound to U.S. imperialism.

U.S. policy is going to continue along these lines. It will exert pressure on all Arab governments by any means it can. Moreover, it began even before the Baghdad summit (November 1978) and the Arab foreign and finance ministers' conference (March 1979) by trying to prevent retaliatory resolutions and measures being taken against Egypt. It failed and the Arab front retained its unity and strength. After its failure it is now trying other methods: threats and promises, "the carrot and the stick."

For example, the U.S. Senate has refused to finance any international or UN committee which would give any help to the Palestinians, as if the Palestinians were not human beings with the same rights as other men.

The Palestinian delegation at the ministerial conference in Baghdad put forward its own proposals demanding measures not only against the As-Sadat regime but also against the U.S. administration since we regard the United States as the ringleader in the whole Middle East tragedy. Right from the start...

It was obvious that it would not be easy to win acceptance for these proposals; nonetheless, we succeeded in getting major resolutions and sanctions against Egypt adopted. These resolutions can also be partly considered a sanction against the United States since they were adopted after the Begin-As-Sadat-Carter agreement.

Our proposals have been made known in the Arab world and we have therefore unmasked the Americans and their conspiracy against the Palestinians and all the Arab peoples. The conference condemned the treaty. That is a major step for us.

Iran is an important victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Our allies, the Iranian revolutionaries, completely thwarted the U.S. and Zionist strategy established in the region with the shah's help. The Iranian people have therefore given our own struggle an enormous boost and have brought our goal closer. Iran now regards itself as a state committed to the fight against Israel alongside the Palestinians and Arabs. This stance is the most important proof of support which we have received from the Iranians.

Aside from the Arab states, Iran was also the first country to break off relations with Egypt after the Baghdad conference despite the fact that Cairo owes it $1.5 billion.

We are counting a great deal on international solidarity with our just cause, especially now that Israel is launching a sustained and violent attack on Lebanon. The support for our struggle for our right to self-determination, to our homeland, and to an independent state in accordance with the UN resolutions and the UN Charter strengthens our hope.

France and the French people have a great responsibility to assume in giving support and help to the Palestinian people. I hope that the progressive and democratic forces in France will continue along this path. It is a question of principle, especially at this crucial stage in the Palestinian people's struggle for an independent state. Thirty-one years is a long time. That is how long our people have been living in tragedy: without a country, without homes, and with refugees everywhere....

Some 60 percent of Palestinians have been forced to join the "diaspora", the others are under Israeli occupation.... But we will continue our struggle despite everything. Sooner or later we will obtain our homeland where we will be able to live like human beings.

In accordance with the Palestinian National Council resolutions, the PLO intends to establish an independent state in any part of Palestine liberated from Israeli occupation and demands the application of the UN resolutions (note: these provide for withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967; Resolution 3,236 reaffirms the Palestinian people's inalienable rights: the right to self-determination, the right to national sovereignty and independence and the right to return. We are demanding this so that the present tragedy might end, that our people might live in their country and decide their future in accord with all the democratic and progressive forces in the region and the world.

MINISTERS TO DISCUSS WITHDRAWING AMBASSADORS FROM CANADA

JN211837 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Jun 79 p 1 JN

[Special dispatch]

[Text] Tunis--Arab League sources here have said that the Arab foreign ministers will discuss withdrawing Arab ambassadors from Canada during their next meeting. This will be done as an introductory step to severing relations with Canada.

The same sources said that the Arab countries are determined to take practical steps that would hit the Canadian economy with a relapse such as it has not witnessed since World War II. This action comes following the Canadian Government's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem.

FATAH DISCUSSES ASSASSINATION OF PALESTINIAN JOURNALIST

JN211135 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that the Fatah Central Committee held an emergency meeting in Beirut this morning. Brother commander Abu 'Ammar attended the meeting. The committee discussed the dimensions of the treacherous assassination of martyr Khalid al-'Iraqi, assistant chief editor of the magazine FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH.

Our correspondent also learned that the committee adopted urgent measures to deal with this abominable crime and with the criminal, sinful hands that carried out this crime.

KUWAIT

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT'S 20 JUN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN211826 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brothers, brother leader Abu 'Ammar held a press conference last night at the As-Sif guest palace in Kuwait in which he spoke about various current issues and developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels, especially dealing with the situation in southern Lebanon and his talks with Kuwaiti officials. Abu 'Ammar disclosed the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat conspiracies and their grave effect on the Palestine question and the Arab nation's issues.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also spoke about bilateral relations between the Palestinian revolution on one hand and the Soviet Union, Syria and Jordan on the other. He reaffirmed the Palestinian revolution's attitude toward the exploitative U.S. imperialist interests in the region. The following is a full report on the press conference:

Brother Abu 'Ammar said at the outset of the press conference that he held intensive talks with his highness the amir of the State of Kuwait and the Kuwaiti heir apparent on all current developments in the area from the local, Arab and international viewpoints. He said that the talks also covered the results and effects of the ill-omened treaty signed by Carter, Begin and As-Sadat and the resolutions of the Arab summit and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad. The talks also dealt with the increasingly critical situation in southern Lebanon and the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese people from the air, sea and land.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that viewpoints were identical on all matters discussed. He added that his highness the amir reasserted Kuwait's firm and unchanging attitude toward the Palestine question and the Palestinian people and revolution. He said that the amir referred, in this regard, to the recent speech by the Kuwaiti representative in the UN Security Council, in which he came out clearly and strongly against the present conspiracy in southern Lebanon.

The brother leader said that the Palestinian revolution is currently carrying out multisided activity inside and outside the occupied territory and on the Arab and international levels. He said that his visit to Libya, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in addition to the tours made by other Palestinian officials to Tunisia, Iraq, Algeria, the Arab Gulf states, Africa and the nonalined countries, are geared toward intensive political activity with all these sides in order to face the serious situation resulting from the treasonous treaty.

Asked his opinion of the statement made by the Canadian immigration minister in which he attacked the Arabs, describing them as dogs that bark but cannot bite, brother Abu 'Ammar said: I refer this statement to the Arab foreign ministers, who will be meeting in Tunis at the end of this month. As far as the Palestinians are concerned, Canada knows that we let our actions speak for us.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The Baghdad summit resolutions are very clear. They provide for punishing anyone; not just the As-Sadat regime, but any regime that supports that regime. This Canadian impudence can be attributed to the fact that the Arabs have not adopted a clear and frank attitude toward the head of the serpent. The United States, which planned, blessed and protected this conspiracy against the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: It was the United States that caused Canada to release a trial balloon by which to test Arab reaction to this serious development. It is up to our nation to give these stupid people in Canada a good lesson in defense of our dignity and land. There is not a single Arab country that needs Canada.

Speaking about the differences between Iraq and Iran, brother Abu 'Ammar said that this is a misunderstanding, not a conflict. He confirmed that the PLO is using its good offices to end the differences between Iraq and Iran. He added: We have also exerted a special effort between Baghdad and Aden. [words indistinct]

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, brother Abu 'Ammar said: The Lebanese Army entered certain areas of eastern Beirut such as 'Ayn ar-Rummanah at the request of the two combating sides--the National Liberals and the Phalangists. They made this request after 15 days of clashes between them and after they realized that the only solution was to bring in the army to act as a buffer. This subject is different from that of the south, because it is a secondary issue affecting only local policy in a limited area. As to what is happening in the south, it is an extension of the tripartite conspiracy agreed on by Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. We must recall the talks between the Israelis and those who falsely claim to have negotiated on behalf of the Egyptians over Article Six, which provides that the Egyptian regime's commitments toward Israel take priority over any Egyptian commitments toward the Arab nation. When we thoroughly investigate what went on in the talks concerning this particular article, we find that the green light was given to Israel to act freely in Lebanon. I ask you gentlemen to go back to this particular article to understand the conspiracy and its details. All of this explains the current conspiracy in Lebanon and its association with the meetings and agreements during Camp David and afterward.

Regarding the aid allocated for the Palestinian revolution under the Baghdad conference resolutions, Abu 'Ammar said: We have received some of this aid from some of the Arab states. We will be receiving the rest in July. The aid received so far amounts to one-third of the allocated funds.

Asked about the alternative strategy to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, Abu 'Ammar said: There is no alternative to Jerusalem. Where is the alternative strategy? The only alternative strategy is fighting, fighting and fighting until victory. This nation must either kneel or triumph. Without this, everything that is being done will be useless. The slaps dealt the Egyptian regime daily at the hands of its new allies, the Israelis, reveal the scope of the conspiracy. What international agreement are you talking about? Are you talking about self-rule or self-administration? I want to ask: Is there a single person in the nation who dares to cede Jerusalem? Will the Egyptian regime dare tell the Egyptian people the truth about the treasonous agreements it has signed? Will it tell them that it will cede or has ceded Jerusalem?

Commenting on the different calls for a summit conference, brother Abu 'Ammar said: These calls are a mere waste of time and an attempt to [word indistinct] the friends of the United States.

Regarding the Brezhnev-Carter talks in Vienna, brother Abu 'Ammar said: There were differences between them concerning the Middle East. But I cannot speak about these differences in detail. I will soon receive a message from my Soviet friends about what happened in the talks. This is the nature of the relations between us.

Brother Abu 'Ammar refused to describe the relationship between Syria and the Palestinian revolution as a coordination relationship. He described it as a strategic relationship on all levels.

Regarding the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon, Abu 'Ammar said: Insofar as the strategic relationship between us and the Syrians is concerned, I have not received any information on this subject.

Speaking about striking at U.S. interests in the Arab countries, 'Arafat said: At the Baghdad conference, we submitted a plan on behalf of the Palestinian revolution calling for punishing the head of the snake. The failure of the rest of the members to approve the plan does not mean that we will stop demanding this Arab stand against the head of the snake or that we will stop struggling on all levels to implement the plan.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that Palestinian-Jordanian relations have made good progress in the field of coordination, through the Committee on the Affairs of the Occupied Homeland--the committee formed to support the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland by an Arab summit resolution, which allocated $1 million [figure as heard] to be spent through the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination committee. There is a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation currently visiting several Arab states to quickly obtain this support, as approved by the Baghdad summit.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: As for the other fields, I sincerely hope that we will find a response to all the positive initiatives made by the Palestinian revolution regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

The brother commander in chief refuted allegations about Soviet-Palestinian differences. He said: There are some people who are trying to harm the strategic relations between us and our allies. We are proud of the strength of these relations. We are also eager, together with our friends, to maintain these relations. What has been reported by the magazine AL-HAWADITH is groundless. We have issued a statement through the PALESTINE NEWS AGENCY refuting this biased report.

Asked whether the situation in Lebanon requires the convention of an Arab summit conference, brother Abu 'Ammar said that he has acquainted officials in the Arab area--whether through direct contact or through letters--with the details of the military and political situation and even with the impact of Israeli military escalation, which caused great destruction in many Lebanese cities and villages and most Palestinian camps. There have been some 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinian evacuees.

Discussing these provocations, which have entered their 70th day, brother Abu 'Ammar said: We know that Israel is preparing for a large-scale military operation. We have information to this effect. This operation will take place in full coordination with approval of the U.S. Pentagon. The operation comes as part of the full implementation of the Camp David agreement plot, whose primary aim is to strike at the Palestinian revolution and to enable the plotters to implement the autonomy plot against our heroic, steadfast people inside the occupied areas. Time, stands and events have proven that our people can meet the historic responsibility in their courageous stand against this plot against the holy lands and holy Jerusalem.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that words are not enough when it comes to imposing penalties on Egypt. He said that there should be Arab unanimity on these penalties. If the Palestinian revolution has a plan and if the Arab nation has a plan, these should be discussed in closed meetings and not here.

I prefer to let events speak for themselves, so that we do not give this rude Canadian official a chance to describe the Arabs as people who bark but do not act.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that everyone should understand that the Palestinian revolution is a reality in the Middle East and that it has proven its existence through the path of blood, which has not stopped for a single moment in the last 15 years.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: We are here, whether Begin likes it or not, whether Carter likes it or not, and whether the agents in the area want it or not. We will liberate our lands. Only one flag will be raised above our Jerusalem--the flag of the Palestinian revolution. The Jews claim that they had a kingdom in Judaea and Samaria thousands of years ago. But this kingdom lasted 70 years. We will be patient and we are ready. However, this nation will not kneel, even if there are agents and traitors in its midst such as As-Sadat. This nation will bring forth a Saladin and supporters for Saladin who will liberate Jerusalem, whether now or in the future. My strategic outlook on history is the victory of the Arab nation.

In conclusion, brother Abu 'Ammar said: What is happening is contrary to the nature of things. Palestinian national unity is stronger than many people think. Nevertheless, Palestinian differences are a healthy phenomenon.

OMANI-PRC ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL TALKS

JN201840 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1820 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 20 June--Muhammad az-Zubayr, Omani minister of industry and commerce, has met with the Chinese friendship delegation currently visiting Muscat. The Chinese delegation also met with Muhammad al-Harithi, minister of electricity and water. During the two meetings, talks were held on ways of bolstering relations between Oman and the PRC in the economic and industrial fields, as well as on the possibility of Oman benefiting from Chinese experience in treating salt water.

It will be recalled that the Chinese delegation arrived in Muscat the day before yesterday on a weeklong visit to Oman, at the end of a tour of a number of Arab states.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH YAR OFFICIAL

LD011608 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal this evening had a meeting with Eng Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic. This was an extension of the meetings of the joint Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation. The meeting was attended from the Yemeni side by Yahya al-'Anashi, minister of information and culture, and Ibrahim al-Kabs, under secretary of the Yemeni Foreign Ministry. SNA has learned that during the meeting, viewpoints about the present Arab situation were exchanged, and consultations on the most important issues of common interests and on the means of strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries took place.

YAR

PRESIDENT CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO PDRY PRESIDENT

JN201407 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, has sent a cable of congratulations to the chairman of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of Yemen. The following is the text of the cable:

Your Excellency 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of Yemen, Aden:

I seize the opportunity of the June corrective movement anniversary to send you and our brothers in the southern part of our homeland our congratulations, in my name and on behalf of my brothers in the north. I pray God to look benignly on our joint efforts to unite the soil and people of Yemen [words indistinct]. I pray for your well-being and prosperity and that our two parts of Yemen achieve all their ambitions and progress and pride.

Your brother, Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

PDRY PRESIDENT's ENVOY ARRIVES 20 JUN

JN201444 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Fadl Muhsin, personal envoy from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' today.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Fadl Muhsin said: My visit comes within the framework of joint meetings and consultations between the two parts of Yemen. I will convey greetings to brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, as well. During my visit, I will exchange viewpoints on unity steps and convey some observations on the work and achievements of the committees.

The envoy pointed out that the committees have done a good job, but that they need more support to complete their duties.

The envoy was received at the airport by brother Yahya al-Jaghman, the president's personal representative.

Envoy's Departure

JN211744 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Fadl Muhsin, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's personal envoy, left San'a' for Aden today, having conveyed a message to President Salih on following up the work of the committees for unity and their progress so far.

Fadl Muhsin was seen off by Yahya Jaghman, President Salih's personal representative.

NEW CABINET SWORN IN, BRIEFED BY AS-SADAT

NC2113Z3 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa and the members of his new cabinet were sworn in before President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat at the Republican Palace in 'Abidin today. The swearing-in ceremony was attended by Vice Preisent Husni Mubarak, Chief of the Presidential Office Hasan Kamil and the acting chief aide-de-camp, Brig Gen Hasan 'Allam. President as-Sadat then chaired the first meeting of the new cabinet.

Minister of state at the Presidency Mansur Hasan reported that President as-Sadat spoke about the formation of the first government in the stage of peace. The president described this stage as difficult, because the people are expecting many things after their long suffering. He said that great efforts are needed in order to achieve prosperity for the people.

President as-Sadat said that there are two lines for this stage. The first is the line of reducing the domestic problems, characterized by preparing scientific studies and plans, finding solutions for the problems from which the masses are suffering and taking long strides in the direction of achieving prosperity. The second line is to continue the peace-building process through the negotiations now underway to find a practical and proper solution for the Palestinian problem.

President as-Sadat also dealt with the aims of the coming stage, which are the building of peace, the deepening of democracy and the achievement of prosperity. He said that the peace treaty signed recently is only a first step, the peacebuilding process is continuing with full momentum and the negotiations now underway are a continuation of this process.

As for the process of deepening democracy, which began with May 1971 revolution, it has now entered the stage of peace. It is a new stage that is far deeper and more widespread in the interest of the masses. The Egyptian citizen now fully enjoys his freedom and security--something which has not happened before and which has not occurred anywhere else in our region.

The president added that the building of peace and the deepening of democracy are the proper framework for achieving prosperity for the masses. We must achieve this prosperity as quickly as possible in order to compensate for what we have missed. Giving an example, President as-Sadat said that the raising of the Egyptian flag in Al-'Arish is considered a raising of Egypt's will and is a symbol of the restoration of our confidence, dignity and pride and our looking forward to the unlimited vistas of progress. It is also a symbol of accomplishing of the impossible.

President as-Sadat then spoke in detail about the dimensions of coming stages, primarily based on the complete decentralization of the government.

ISRAELI DECISION ON GOLAN REGIONAL COUNCIL CONDEMNED

NC212117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2048 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jun--The Arab Republic of Egypt has condemned Israel's decision to set up a regional council in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights that will be attached to the Israeli Interior Ministry and will include representatives from the Israeli settlements in the Golan.

A responsible source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has pointed out that this decision is new evidence of Israel's persistent violation of the principles of interntcnal law and of UN resolutions that stipulate the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and call for Israeli withdrawal from the territory it occupied after 5 June 1967.

The source said that what is more important is that this action violates the Camp David agreements, and any attempt by Israel to give a permanent character to its illegal occupation of Arab territory is a continuation of its attempts to put obstacles in the way of a comprehensive and just settlement.

The source concluded by saying: Egypt condemns these Israeli actions and measures, which are inconsistent with the true desire to establish peace in the Middle East.

MENA: TWO LIBYAN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS ARRESTED

NC221000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Marsa Matruh, 22 June--The security authorities, who have arrested two more agents of Libyan intelligence, have foiled the plan of these agents and seized the weapons and explosives Libyan intelligence gave them to blow up the railroad linking the cities of As-Sallum and Marsa Matruh.

MENA has learned that the two agents, 'Abd al-Hadi 'Allam Mayhub and 'Abd al-'Ati Mu'min Da'bas, will appear before the supreme military court in Marsa Matruh on Sunday. The court will sit under the presidency of Col Bakr Tawfiq and will include Major Sha'ban Muhammad and Sa'id 'Imran as members. The prosecution will be represented by the chief of the military prosecution in Matruh, Col Fathi Qutb.

The two defendants had joined the Eastern Desert Bureau in Tobruk where a Libyan intelligence officer, Capt Idris ash-Shuhaybi, had recruited them to implement Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi's plan aimed at annexing parts of the Egyptian western desert to Libya. The two defendants were also trained in the use of weapons and explosives. After their training, they were ordered to sneak through the borders and enter Egyptian territory to blow up the railroad linking As-Sallum and Marsa Matruh.

MENA has learned that the security forces arrested the two defendants as they were trying to cross the borders in a Toyoto bearing the number 28,760 transport Bengasi. They seized the Soviet-made weapons Libyan intelligence had given to the two defendants, together with large quantities of ammunition, molds of highly explosive charges weighing 23.6 kilograms and equipped with detonators and fuses, and a quantity of defensive hand grenades. The defendants concealed the weapons and explosives inside bales of fabrics and cloth which were confiscated and handed over to the Egyptian customs authorities. The car was also confiscated.

The military prosecution levelled eight charges against the defendants and demanded that the death sentence be passed on them.

ICP REPORTEDLY CAUSE OF STRAINED RELATIONS WITH ADEN

LD211503 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch]

[Text] Baghdad--Well-informed Iraqi sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the cause of disagreement between Iraq and Aden is due to the nature of the bad relations that have been existing for some time between the ruling Iraqi Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Communist Party [ICP]. The Aden government has given asylum to Iraqi communists who have been able to escape from Iraq and begin working against the Iraqi regime with Aden's support.

The sources said that the present state of relations with the ICP is due the attitude of the ICP and of the various Arab Communist parties toward the Arab nation's causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause. The ICP stands in the ranks of the enemies of this cause.

These sources said that the ICP, according to the documents released by the Iraqi media, considers Israel 'a reality that must be recognized and peace be made with it." The ICP considers the 1948 war as an "aggressive war" by the Arabs and a war of liberation by the people of "Israel." One of the documents says that the Iraqi Communists' advocation of anti-nationalism was published in a booklet used as a material for party indoctrination. The booklet's contents are in line with the ICP's policy regarding the Palestinian problem.

A book published by the Iraqi media in Baghdad yesterday and entitled "Spotlights on the Iraqi Communist Movement From 1934 to 1958," contains a review of the role that Jewish personalities played in forming the ICP character and shaping its Arab policy. The book says: "When the ordinary citizen reads the ICP documents and learns about its stands he would be at loss when trying to differentiate between two stands: the stand of the Zionists in the Zionists entity and the ICP stand. Since the Zionist entity was formed and to this day, the ICP and most of the Arab Communist parties have been defending the Zionist entity and justifying its establishment and considering this as a 'triumph for the Jewish people's liberation and anti-imperialist tendencies.'" The historical review of the ICP attitudes refers to several documents, one of which defends the Jews by claiming that the Zionist entity "has come as an expression of the Jewish people's struggle against British and U.S. colonialism and, therefore, the Jewish people must be granted the right to self-determination and to liberate their land. The war that the Arabs waged against it is a reactionary, colonialist and chauvinistic."

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

JN211113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 June--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received here this morning the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation led by Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

During the meeting, President al-Bakr was briefed on the conditions of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories and on ways to strengthen their steadfastness based on the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad last year.

The meeting was attended by Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi. The delegation arrived in Baghdad yesterday on a visit to Iraq as part of a tour of several Arab countries.

Delegation Ends Tour

JN211736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 June--The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee delegation under Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah left Baghdad this evening at the end of a 1-day visit to Iraq, thereby concluding its tour of several Arab countries. During its visit to Iraq, the delegation met with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. Jordanian Information Minister Abu 'Awdah said that President al-Bakr emphasized the Iraqi revolution leadership's support of and interest in any joint Arab action to support the Palestinian Arab people's steadfastness. He also emphasized Iraq's constant stand on developing and consolidating the foundations of unified Arab action in a manner to enable the Arab nation to cope with all the imperialist and Zionist challenges. The delegation includes PLO representative Abu Mazin and the director of the Office of Occupied Areas Affairs in Jordan, Shawkat Mahmud.

BA'TH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN JOURNALIST'S DEATH

JN211401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 21 June--Na'im Haddad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Bureau at the National Command, has said that the statement issued by some popular Palestinian organizations greatly harms the revolution in Iraq. In a comment to INA on the statement, which accuses Iraq of assassinating 'Adil Wasfi [Khalid al-'Iraqi], an Iraqi, Haddad said: We were surprised by the statement, which lacks the basic elements of logic. Haddad warned against adoption of such cheap methods, which only serve the Arab nation's enemies and those conspiring against the future of Palestine. Following is the text of the statement:

Since the inception of the 17-30 September revolution in Iraq under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the revolution has confronted imperialist and reactionary conspiracies with conviction and confidence in itself and the masses who rallied around the revolution.

In addition to well-known methods, other malicious techniques have been used to confront the revolution and endanger its march. The issue of communists in Iraq was fabricated. Many information agencies in the Arab homeland and the world, which claimed to be progressive, lamented the fate of the Iraqi communists.

We were not surprised at the actions of the Aden government, which not only lacked the spirit of Arab brotherhood but also the basic elements of logic. However, we were surprised today by the statement issued by some popular Palestinian organizations, which greatly harms the revolution in Iraq.

While cautioning against these cheap methods, which serve the enemies of our nation, those who are conspiring against Palestine and those who are trying to harm relations between the Ba'th Party and the revolution in Iraq, and the Fatah movement and the Palestinian revolution, we call for an investigation to expose the identity of those who were behind the incident, and we ask our Palestinian masses to be extremely alert and to confront these methods.

PRINCE HASAN MEETS WITH FRENCH PREMIER, MAKES STATEMENT

JN211506 Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 21 June--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan met in Paris at noon today with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and held talks with him on the situation in the Middle East and on bilateral relations.

At the end of the meeting, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan made a statement to the JNA correspondent in Paris. He said that his talks with the French prime minister were a continuation of the visit His Majesty King Husayn paid to Paris a few days earlier, where his majesty met with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at a time when the French prime minister was elsewhere.

Crown Prince Hasan said his meeting with Prime Minister Barre is part of the continuing contacts with French officials, particularly now that the Jordanian-French relations have reached a positive stage in all fields of joint cooperation. He said Jordan and France had signed two protocols for economic cooperation.

Crown Prince Hasan expressed his thanks to the French Government for sending several specialized delegations to Jordan to study aspects of Jordanian-French cooperation and ways of developing it.

Crown Prince Hasan said the Arab-French symposium for the transfer of technology organized in Amman a few weeks ago by the Arab-French Chamber of Commerce is also part of our continuous contacts with France.

Crown Prince Hasan said France is showing great interest in the achievement of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East area and that there is agreement in principle on the need to reach such a comprehensive settlement, with the participation of all sides concerned with the Arab-Israeli dispute and with a guarantee of the Palestinian People's right to their homeland.

JORDAN TO BUY 36 MIRAGE JETS FROM FRANCE

LD212118 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Jordan has decided to buy 36 Mirage jets of the F-1 type for its air force. King Husayn, who visited the Le Bourget Air Show last week, was impressed with the qualities of this fighter plane. So Jordan has chosen the F-1 in preference to the American F-16, which it had wanted to buy--a new triumph for the French aeronautics industry.

SARKIS SENDS ADF COMMANDER TO DAMASCUS FOR TALKS

NC211313 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis has sent the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] commander, Col Sami al-Khatib, to Damascus on an urgent mission following the clashes in Jurid al-'Aqurah which were resumed between the Lebanese Army and the Syrian forces this morning.

The clashes were resumed at 0800 today and stopped at 1230 following Syrian-Lebanese discussions which Col Sami al-Khatib held in Damascus. It was stated this afternoon that instructions have been given to the Syrian forces in Ba'labakk to coordinate with the Lebanese Army. According to these instructions, the Lebanese Army will take charge of the Afqa-Hadath Ba'labakk road and the Syrian forces will withdraw from this area.

Col Sami al-Khatib returned from Damascus at 1345 and went with the army intelligence director, Maj John 'Abdu, to Ba'bda palace to brief the president on the outcome of the military discussions with the Syrian command in Damascus.

SHAM'UN APPEALS TO UN TO STOP SYRIAN ATTACKS

NC212024 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Text] At 2000 today, former President Camille Sham'un addressed the following appeal to world public opinion, the great powers and the United Nations:

For 3 days, Syrian regular forces have been shelling Lebanese Army positions in the mountains. The bombardment has extended to peaceful Lebanese villages and towns in the area, killing several innocent people, destroying houses and dispersing the inhabitants. Despite the request by the president of the republic to stop the attacks and abide by the current rules in such cases, the Syrian forces have disregarded the request and have persisted in their attacks.

We ask the UN Security Council, the United Nations, the great powers and the civilized world to intervene immediately to stop the massacres the Syrian Army is committing against the peaceful Lebanese people and against the legitimate army. We ask the Lebanese Government to immediately lodge a complaint with the UN Security Council and ask that it convene to discuss the complaint and adopt an urgent resolution to halt the Syrian attacks, which constitute a flagrant aggression against Lebanon, particularly since the Arab League placed these forces under the command of President Sarkis.

Former President Camille Sham'un tonight met with U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean and asked for immediate intervention by the United States via the Security Council to stop the attacks.

Agreement To Halt Clashes

NC220741 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 22 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The attacks by the Syrian forces against the Lebanese Army in Jurud al-'Aqurah and the heavy artillery shelling of the peaceful villages have led to the deaths of 7 soldiers and citizens and injuries to 19 persons.

At a Lebanese-Syrian military meeting in Shtawrah last night, it was decided to stop the fighting as of this morning. It was also decided that the attacking Syrian forces would withdraw to rear positions and that the Lebanese Army itself would open the road in the area and supervise the security operations there.

The Lebanese-Syrian military meeting was held in Shtawrah at 1900 yesterday. The Lebanese side was represented by the commander of Al-Biqa' district, Lt Col Michel Khuri, and by Maj Ibrahim Shahin and Capt Husayn al-Khatib. The Syrian side was represented by Col Muhammad Ghanim, Lt Col Hikmat Darushi and Maj Sulayman Muhsin.

According to information received last night, the losses in the ranks of the Lebanese Army were the martyrdom of Sgt Yahya Sharaf ad-Din and the wounding of 2d Lt Victor Shuqayr, Privates Tony Ayyub, Muhammad 'Ali, Bulus Tijani, Fayyad Musayk, Mahmud Yunis, 'Ali Murtada and Muhammad Talib, Cpl George Kayruz and Sgt Khalil al-Khuri.

Calm Reported in Al-'Aqurah

NC220747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Calm has been prevailing in the Jurud al-'Aqurah area since early this morning following the regrettable security incidents which led to the death or injury of several members of the Lebanese Army and civilians in the area.

At a Lebanese-Syrian military meeting in Shtawrah last night, it was agreed to stop these clashes. It was also agreed that the Lebanese Army would carry out the tasks assigned to it in the area and that there would be more coordination between the two sides.

The Presidential Palace yesterday held a series of quick contacts with Damascus to eliminate the causes of tension in the area. The Arab Deterrent Forces commander, Col Sami al-Khatib, visited Damascus twice yesterday. These efforts produced positive results. These efforts will be resumed today by holding meetings between the Lebanese and Syrian sides and through contacts which the palace and the Prime Minister's Office will hold with the various parties concerned.

VOL REPORTS ISRAELI MOVEMENT INSIDE LEBANON

NC220727 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 22 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Observers in the south have noted Israeli movements near the Al-Bayyadah area, 10 kilometers inside Lebanese territory. A number of Israeli gunboats have been sighted near the coast between An-Naqurah and Tyre.

Correspondents in the south report that the Fijian and Dutch units with UNIFIL have declared a state of preparedness in the area of their operations.

AL-ASAD CHAIRS PROGRESSIVE NATIONALIST FRONT MEETING

JN212154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] At 1930 today, President Hafiz al-Asad presided over a meeting of the Central Command of the Progressive Nationalist Front.

During the meeting, the president reviewed the talks that took place during the recent session of the Syrian-Iraqi Higher Political Committee and the results of these talks, which include the political declaration announced at the end of the session.

President al-Asad stressed the spirit of brotherhood and responsibility that prevailed during the meetings. He also emphasized the two countries' determination to continue the steps leading to unity.

The situation in the Arab region and the results of the contacts made in the Arab world since the latest meeting of the front's central command were also discussed during the meeting.

VOL REPORTS 20-21 JUN CLASHES IN ALEPPO

NC211822 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Clashes involving hand grenades and medium arms broke out in Aleppo last night and continued until 0500 today. At 2200 yesterday, tension prevailed and clashes broke out in various parts of Aleppo, particularly in Al-Qattarah and Al-'Abbarah. The army set up roadblocks in the city, where the sound of fire was still heard at 0500 today. Hand grenades and medium arms were used in the clashes; the losses are still unknown.

DEATH OF GREEK ORTHODOX PATRIARCH REPORTED

JN211440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Today the Patriarchate of Antioch and All the East for the Greek Orthodox and all Orthodox denominations mourned Patriarch Ilyas IV, the patriarch of Antioch and all the east for the Greek Orthodox, who passed away here at dawn today of an acute heart attack.

The body of the late patriarch will be laid to rest at noon today at Saint Mary's Cathedral for mourners to view him. The funeral and burial ceremony will take place at 1100 on Tuesday.

ALGERIA

RULING PARTY ESTABLISHES HIGH SECURITY COUNCIL

LD202256 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] A High Security Council [Haut Conseil de Securite] has just been set up by the Political Bureau at its meeting this morning, in conformity with Article 125 of the constitution. The High Security Council is chaired by the president of the republic and consists, in essence, of the president of the National People's Assembly, the party coordinator, the prime minister and the ministers of defense, foreign affairs and the interior.

LIBYA

FRG'S FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT 20 JUN

LD201524 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, left Tripoli this morning after a two-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

He was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, some heads of departments at the Foreign Secretariat, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Jamahiriyah and the Jamahiriyah's charge d'affaires to Federal Germany.

Herr Genscher had arrived in Tripoli on Monday evening, on a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he held talks with Dr at-Turayki on bilateral relations and means of promoting them, as well as the current international issues.

Meanwhile the sub-committees for cooperation between the two countries held several meetings which dealt with the framework of cooperation and the possibility of developing it between the Jamahiriyah and the Federal Republic of Germany.

YUGOSLAV DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 20 JUN

LD202348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Yugoslav defense minister has arrived in Tripoli tonight on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. He was welcomed by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and several armed forces officers.

AT-TURAYKI RECEIVES LETTER FROM KUWAIT FOREIGN MINISTER

LD211856 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki has received a letter from Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressing that the passage of enemy naval units through the Suez Canal constitutes defiance of the feelings of our Arab nation and a stab at our long struggle. He also expressed complete confidence that this will be a motive for us to close ranks and stand in solidarity so as to confront all dangers facing our nation.

Brother Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah also stressed that this defiance will only increase the determination of our nation to regain all its rights, and that commitment to the Baghdad conference resolutions constitutes a shield for the interests of the Arab nation and support for its struggle. Kuwait is determined to go ahead in implementing these resolutions, in view of the support for the Arab joint action this entails, so as to insure the unity of the Arab stand in confronting the dangers and challenges threatening the Arab nation.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL ON ALGERIAN 'AGGRESSION'

LD211556 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, June 21 (MAP)--The United Nations Security Council met Wednesday afternoon here at 1722 (New York time), at Morocco's request, to examine the repeated aggression against Moroccan territory, by mercenaries based in Algeria.

M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, led the Moroccan delegation at the UN Security Council.

Boucetta drew the Security Council members' attention on the serious and dangerous situation in North-Western Africa, emphasizing the eventual consequences that may follow. "We are sincerely grieved, but we are forced to tell you that we are virtually on the eve of a bloody and tragic clash between two neighbouring countries, a clash that could degenerate into a generalized conflict whose dimension could hardly be foreseeable", said Boucetta in his address to the Security Council.

Boucetta listed the latest aggressions against Moroccan uncontested territory these past months and deplored that two countries sharing a common destiny, find themselves on the eve of a war against each other. He also reminded the Security Council that Morocco had exhausted all possibilities of conciliation and dialogue and appealed to the UN Security Council as a last resort.

"Our patience is worn out and the situation has become intolerable," said Boucetta. The Moroccan foreign affairs minister gave the Security Council a list of Moroccan victims and seized military hardware." This (list) illustrates best the seriousness of aggression acts carried out by Algeria against the territory of a state member of the United Nations", added Boucetta.

There can be no doubt that Algeria is responsible for such attacks, pursued the Moroccan minister. "The gangs that attack Morocco are recruited, equipped, armed, trained and financed by the Algerian authorities and take refuge in Algerian sanctuaries," he added.

Boucetta referred to article II, paragraph 6 of the document adopted December 14, 1974, by the UN General Assembly which defines aggressions, and article V of the same document which says in its first paragraph that "no aggression can be justified, be it for political, economical, military or other reasons."

Boucetta also cited an annex to a General Assembly resolution which declares "that states must refrain from organizing and encouraging civil war or terrorism acts on the territory of another state, from helping or organizing or tolerating organized activities in order to perpetrate such acts." "The international law made provision for the very precise aggression acts which we are submitting today to the UN Security Council," further stated Boucetta.

The Moroccan minister urged the Security Council to ask the Algerian Government to change its current policy which endangers peace and security in the Maghreb region. Boucetta also reaffirmed Morocco's belief that the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations and the Arab League can put an end to these aggressions.

Boucetta warned once more that Morocco will pursue its aggressors all the way to their bases, wherever they are, for the right to legitimate defence is recognized by the international law. Algeria will be solely responsible for an armed conflict, added Boucetta. "We address ourselves to you (UN Security Council) in the hope that the irrevocable can be avoided. We believe in solving peacefully any differences, whatever their nature," affirmed the Moroccan foreign minister.

He also asked the UN Security Council to condemn such aggressions and to use the UN Charter prerogatives to put an end definitively (to these aggressions), for the sake of peace and security of a state member of the international organization.

Statement to LE MONDE

LD191353 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Louis Gravier report: "Rabat Refers the Matter of 'Algeria's Acts of Aggression' to the Security Council"]

[Text] Fez--"Until now our policy led us to keep calm and refrain from aggravating the situation by bringing it to the notice of international opinion, that is, at the Security Council level. We believed that this was a matter for the Maghreb or, in a broader context, Africa. However, the threshold of intolerability has now been reached and even exceeded. Peace and security in the region are in jeopardy. It is, therefore, only right that we should submit the matter to the Security Council and insure the defense of our territory and fellow citizens."

This is the statement made to us by Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta. According to Moroccan officials, there can be no doubt that Hassan II's orders referring to the "exercise of the right of pursuit" will be implemented following a new attack against Tan-Tan on 13 June.

Even prior to this incident, Abdellatif Filali, Morocco's permanent UN representative, asked that the Security Council be convened as a matter of urgency "in order to consider the acts of aggression against Morocco perpetrated by the Algerian Government."

The first request was based on recent raids carried out by armed units from Algeria as far as the vicinity of Tarfaya and even Assa on the nights of 31 May-1 June and 4 June respectively. "These unmistakable acts of aggression," the letter requesting a meeting of the council says, "have been carried out and controlled by forces which are based in adjacent Algerian territory, to which they have withdrawn after perpetrating their crime."

The attack against Tan-Tan in Moroccan territory, which has not been denied, provides additional support for the initiative. It was certainly not by accident that this latest incident took place on the very eve of Juan Carlos' official visit to Fez and was revealed at the time when the king of Morocco was welcoming the king of Spain.

KING HASSAN URGES EC COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS ON JERUSALEM

LD211820 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] As is known, the meetings of the EC Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, opened today in Strasbourg. The Middle East question, whichundoubtedly is on the council's agenda, is among the most important issues to be discussed by the heads of states and governments of Europe. The future of Jerusalem has been and will remain the basic issue on which the fate of the Middle East will be decided. For this reason His Majesty King Hassan II, as chairman of the Committee for the Defense and Preservation of Jerusalem, has taken the initiative at the opening of the council meeting to send the following letter to Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the present council chairman.

Praise be to God. God's grace and peace be upon God's Prophet, kin and companions.

From Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco, to his excellency the President of the French Republic, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Your Excellency, Mr President, and our great friend, greetings of affection and exaltations.

The Islamic conference held in Fez 8-12 May 1979 to observe the 10th anniversary of the Islamic summit conference held in Rabat in 1969, has established a committee to defend and preserve Jerusalem. During the convocation of the conference in Fez the Muslim foreign ministers were unanimous in granting us the chairmanship of this committee.

Jerusalem, in addition to being the most prominent meeting point of the divine faiths, has been since the most ancient times [word indistinct] to history and at the same time a gathering point for all civilizations and all learned men who contributed greatly to the formation of our destiny with their strength of will, breadth of knowledge and love for justice and peace. It is our hope today that this characteristic will once again be given to the holy city, which is loved and adored by hundreds of millions of faithful people from throughout the world who belong to various faiths, so that this city may become the springboard for human cooperation and fraternity among humans, instead of being one of the causes of division and misery.

All peace-loving countries, which cling to the faith whether it is Christian or Muslim, unambiguously denounced and condemned Israel's occupation of the city of Jerusalem in 1967. Your country led these condemnations. You, despite your close relations with Israel, have refused to move your embassy to Jerusalem, thereby reaffirming your refusal to legitimize what will be seen in the eyes of history as pure usurpation.

The EC Council will soon meet under your chairmanship and included in its work will be the question of the Middle East. Its deliberations may deal with defining a European policy regarding this serious problem. We are aware of the important role that you have accepted and will play in developing and implementing this policy. It is our strong desire, in our capacity as chairman of the Islamic Committee for the Defense and Preservation of Jerusalem, to be given the opportunity to effectively contribute to the establishment of peace.

Since we are well aware that the problem of Jerusalem is the gravest of the general problems of the territories occupied in 1967 and that this part cannot in any event be separated from the general problems, we have no doubt that we will receive the necessary understanding to enable us to carry out the task given to us in the interest of all Arab peoples and for the benefit of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace. Please, Mr President, accept our highest esteem and appreciation.

[Signed] Hassan II, monarch of Morocco.

TUNISIA

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD212059 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cornel Pacoste, Romanian foreign affairs minister, [title as heard] arrived in Tunis this afternoon on a 4-day visit, during which he will hold talks with Tunisian officials.

He made a statement at the airport in which he described bilateral relations as good and pointed to the coincidence of views on most important current international issues. He added that his stay in Tunisia will allow him to continue contacts with Tunisian officials with the aim of defining the ways and means of consolidating bilateral relations in all fields.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LAUNCHING NEGOTIATING APPEAL TO MAURITANIA

LD202145 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The POLISARIO Front is launching a solemn, urgent appeal to the Mauritanian Government to negotiate, as soon as possible, restoration of the part of Western Sahara which it is occupying. Otherwise Mauritania and the power outside Africa backing it will bear responsibility for any maneuvers aimed at buying time or distracting attention. This was stated in Madrid today by Mr (Ahmed Bukhari), member of the Political Bureau of the POLISARIO Front and its representative in Spain. At a news conference, the POLISARIO Front representative in Spain also denounced the meaningless prattle and the frivolous attitude shown by the former, recent and very recent authorities in Mauritania.

In answer to a question about the significance of the Moroccan request for a meeting of the UN Security Council, Mr (Ahmed Bukhari) pointed out that there are no grounds for the Moroccan request because, according to the UN Charter, the Security Council is not competent in matters connected with the decolonization of a territory. After pointing out that the move was part of Morocco's diplomatic campaign to pave the way for an all-out war in the name of the right of pursuit, the POLISARIO Front official went on to say: He who cannot defend his strongholds will have quite a job pursuing anybody.

The POLISARIO Front agrees to Spain's playing an active part and taking initiatives in bringing peace and stability back to the region, Mr (Ahmed Bukhari) went on to say. The Saharan official finally said that there is no reason to suppose that the American position on the Western Saharan problem has changed, despite the intensive efforts of Hassan II's government to involve the United States in the war.

CLARIFICATIONS ON HERZLIYYA TALKS SENT TO EGYPT

TA111639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Jun 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Israel has sent to Egypt by telex several clarifications regarding issues which will be discussed at the preliminary talks, which will take place next week in Herzliyya, to the autonomy deliberations. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports that Egyptian representatives may arrive in Israel on Sunday for the continuation of the preparatory talks to reach agreement on a draft agenda.

It has been learned that the Egyptians were the ones who stopped the talks for consultations in the capitals. Jerusalem is expecting clarifications and replies from Egypt tomorrow.

WEIZMAN SENDS SUPPLEMENT TO CHIEF OF STAFF'S OPINION

TA211042 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Sherhori]

[Text] The chief of staff's declaration on Elon More submitted on Monday by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman to legal adviser Professor Yitzhaq Zamir with a copy to Prime Minister Menahem Begin was accompanied by a letter signed by the defense minister.

In a letter, which circles in the Defense Ministry call a "supplement" to the chief of staff's opinion, the defense minister writes that on the site where Elon More was established it would have been possible to set up a military installation which would have served the same purpose.

Ministers who learned about the content of the letter pointed out that the defense minister's letter in fact neutralizes the chief of staff's letter. At the same time, the defense minister's letter is not a part of the opinion submitted by the chief of staff.

Contacts between Begin and Weizman in connection with the submission of the declaration to the High Court of Justice on the security importance of Elon More began last Friday when the prime minister phoned the defense minister and asked that his ministry submit such a declaration. The defense minister expressed opposition to this however, he proposed that he would meet with the prime minister on this matter on Sunday morning before the Cabinet meeting.

It appears that this meeting was very tense and in its wake there was a verbal confrontation between the prime minister and the defense minister in the Cabinet meeting as well and finally in the ministerial committee on the autonomy, which Weizman left. At the same time, in the wake of his morning meeting with the prime minister the defense minister instructed the chief of staff to sign a declaration as the prime minister requested on the issue of Elon More. The declaration was prepared after legal consultations within the Defense Ministry.

Yesterday circles in the Defense Ministry stressed that "nothing and no one will place a wedge in the relations between the defense minister and the chief of staff."

It was indirectly said that there are elements trying to undermine the good relations between Weizman and Lieutenant General Eitan by making public hints that there are tense relations, as it were, between the two against the background of different opinions on the security value of Elon More.

BURG: NO U.S. MISCONDUCT IN ALEXANDRIA TALKS

TA211528 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Jun 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] There are those who want to blow up the autonomy negotiations even before they start, while others want to continue the negotiations and hope for their successful conclusions. This statement was made by the chairman of the ministerial team for the autonomy negotiations, Dr Yosef Burg.

The interior minister refused to specify to whom he was referring in this statement and, when asked by our correspondent about it, he referred him to one of his advisers. Minister Burg was speaking at a meeting of the Zionist Executive. [Begin recording]

[Burg] The reports from Alexandria which have been published here in bold print, receiving extra stress, on some kind of improper U.S. conduct in Alexandria are incorrect and I dare say intentional. I testify here that I could find no fault in the conduct of the members of the U.S. delegation during the Alexandria talks. Among current political thoughts are those entertained by people who want to blow up the negotiations even before they start. There are also those who want to begin them, continue them so that maybe, maybe we shall succeed.

[Unidentified correspondent] Speaking to the delegates, a large number of whom are U.S. citizens, Dr Burg refuted rumors that the U.S. representatives to the negotiations tended to support the Egyptian demands. Such reports are intentional and purposeful. Those who spread them are interested in foiling the negotiations. The minister did not specify who the rumormongers were or whom he thinks wants the negotiations to explode.

As for the various interpretations of the autonomy structure, Minister Burg said that several principle issues have a dual significance and each party wishes to define these issues according to his interpretation. However, Burg thinks that the success or failure of the negotiations depends on the golden mean between the opinions of the two countries and that we must strive to reach that mean.

The interior minister also spoke about the settlements: In his opinion, Judaea and Samaria should be quickly settled so that we can maintain Israel's Jewish character.

The minister appealed to the Peace Now members to stop their demonstrations. While expressing this wish, Burg added a confession regarding family differences:

[Burg] Some of the Peace Now demonstrations do not contribute to peace and I would like to tell the members of the Peace Now movement: I understand them. Thank God, I have my family, in which Gush Emunim and Peace Now are represented. Thank God, I am somewhere in between.

[Unidentified correspondent] As for Zionism, it is pervasive since at such a session the delegates specialty is discussing Zionism. As for practical issues, this is apparently a more difficult task.

The draft resolutions were placed on the discussion tables of the various committees. The most significant resolution was adopted by the committee whose deliberations were the stormiest: the settlement committee. By a majority of 51 to 1, the Executive Committee expressed its appreciation to the settlers throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

Replying to a query by one of the delegates on the frequent trips abroad of the members of the Executive, chairman of the Jewish Agency Dultzin said that the trips have cost the Jewish Agency $153,000 and that these trips are necessary because of the reorganization of all the agency's departments.

This afternoon, the delegates will be received by Knesset Speaker Yitzhaq Shamir at the Knesset building. The session will end this evening with the adoption of the committee recommendations. The president of the state will be present. [end recording]

WEIZMAN, DAYAN ABSENT FROM AUTONOMY COMMITTEE 21 JUN

TA211039 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Jun 79 p 2 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Ministers Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman did not attend the meeting of the ministerial committee on the autonomy that convened to hear a report on the preparatory talks conducted at the Accadia Hotel. Dayan did not appear because of "work pressure" while Weizman did not explain his absence.

It is possible that at its next meeting the Cabinet will decide to cut the size of the autonomy committee down to three ministers (instead of six today) in order to prevent further absences from meetings and its members making critical and cynical remarks on the committee's work.

CABINET, NE'OT SINAI REACH AGREEMENT ON VEGETABLE GARDEN

TA212030 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The chairman of the Yamit settlement committee, Yitzhaq Regev, announced this evening that an agreement has been reached between the Cabinet and the residents of Ne'ot Sinai concerning the vegetable garden. At a meeting held today in the Agriculture Ministry, the settlers announced that they did not want any compensation other than payment for the damages caused by evacuating the vegetable garden. A government assessor will determine the sum. The settlers also asked the government to insure that in 3 years they will not be receiving less water than they are now or holding less land.

HA'ARETZ POLL: INCREASE IN OPPOSITION TO SETTLEMENTS

TA210918 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[Text] The percentage of those maintaining that additional settlement in Judaea and Samaria might jeopardize the autonomy has increased by 7 percent compared with last month. Forty-seven percent of the adult public in the country now believe--after the establishment of Elon More--that the establishment of settlements might jeopardize the autonomy negotiations compared with 40.4 percent who believed this in May. This is revealed by a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ.

At the moment, 28.1 percent believe that the establishment of additional settlements does not serve as a barrier to the establishment of the autonomy compares with 34.9 percent who thought so last month.

Another 12.9 percent hold the opinion that it is possible that the establishment of additional settlements might be a barrier to the establishment of the autonomy while 12 percent of those asked had no opinion.

The poll covered a representative cross section of 1,200 men and women over the age of 18 who were interviewed personally at their homes throughout the country.

DETAILS OF LAND ALLOCATED TO QARNE SHOMRON B REPORTED

TA182047 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] [Yig'al Goren--begin videotape] During the day the ground was prepared for the approach road to the new settlement of Qarne Shomron B. About 200 yards from the stretch of land, whose general length is about a kilometer, they worked into cultivated areas belonging to falahs from the nearby Arab village of 'Azzun. During the break-through several ancient olive trees were uprooted and members of the Jewish Agency made a list of the trees which were uprooted in order to, as they put it, compensate the landowners. Further on along the stretch of land, within the areas which are, according to the settlers, owned by the state, young olive shoots were recently planted. These plants were defined by the Jewish Agency members and the settlers as political planting designed to hold up the work or to gain compensation. The groundbreakers also made a list of these plants which were uprooted during the work. The area intended for construction--only 40 dunams--is owned by the state and, according to the settlers, all attempts to purchase nearby land from Arabs to enlarge the small area were foiled. [end videotape]

EXCHANGES OF FIRE REPORTED IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 21 JUN

TA212105 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 21 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Metulla, 21 June--The terrorists opened artillery fire today from their positions in the Beaufort castle and in Armun on Major Haddad's forces in Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah The Christians returned artillery fire to silence the sources. The exchanges of fire took place several times in the course of the day and no casualties have been reported.

Major Haddad's spokesman reported today that on Wednesday night the terrorists tried to attack one of the Christian positions. To do this they had to cross the UNIFIL lines where the Norwegian UN force is located. The terrorists used RPG's and light arms, but were counterattacked by Haddad's men. The spokesman also reported that a few days ago there was a similar incident when the terrorists tried to attack the Christian position in At-Tayyibah. In that incident the terrorists crossed the lines of the Nigerian UN force.

Major Haddad met at noon today with a delegation of Dutch parliamentarians who were visiting Metulla. The guests wanted to learn about Haddad's position regarding UNIFIL. Major Haddad gave a short lecture and answered questions pertaining to his relations with the UN forces in the region. In addition, a meeting was held in the afternoon between Major Haddad and the acting UNIFIL commander in southern Lebanon, Norwegian General (Woodset), and UNIFIL's operations officer (Tisin) from Holland. No details have been learned about this meeting.

TEXT OF DRAFT IRANIAN CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED

LD210930 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 16 Jun 79 pp 1-2, 11-12 LD

[Text] The draft constitution was published on Thursday afternoon under the headline: "Full Text of the Draft Constitution of the Iranian Islamic Republic." This was supposed to have been made available to the media by Dr Yadollah Sahabi on Friday afternoon. Following is the draft constitution as reported by KEYHAN:

Chapter II: General Principles.

Principle 1: The type of government to be established in Iran is that of an Islamic Republic as set forth following the victorious Islamic revolution and in accordance with the results of the referendum of 30-31 March 1979, which recorded a 98.2 percent affirmative vote.

Principle 2: The society of the Islamic Republic will be a monotheistic system based on a genuine and searching Islamic revolution. It will be supported by human values and generosity to reflect man's responsibility for himself and the fundamental role of virtue in his growth. It will stand as the negation of any type of discrimination and any form of cultural, political or economic domination. It will also incorporate the use of beneficial scientific and cultural developments to achieve complete adherence to all divine precepts of Islam.

Principle 3: The plebiscite [ara'e omumi] shall constitute the basis of the government. This is in accordance with the commandments of the Koran to: "Consult them about the affairs" and "command them to carry out their dealings through consultations." The affairs of the country shall be resolved through councils elected by the people, within their qualifications, and in the manner specified by this law and subsequent laws pursuant to it.

Principle 4: The Islamic Republic of Iran, in establishing a monotheistic society, will base its political, social and economic relations on the spiritual and moral principles of Islam.

Principle 5: We will heed the sublime verse: "O ye people, we have created you male and female and we have made you into groups and tribes that ye might mix one with another; verily, the worthiest of you in the sight of God is the most pious of you." Following the principle of this verse, people of all nationalities--Persian, Azarbayjani, Kurdish, Arab, Baluchi, and Turkoman--will enjoy completely equal rights. No one shall have any distinction above another, except through piety.

Principle 6: In the Islamic Republic of Iran freedom and independence will be inseparable. No individual, group, official or religious authority has the right to do the least damage to the independence and the territorial integrity of Iran in the name of freedom. Nor does anyone, in the name of safeguarding the independence and territorial integrity of the country, have the right to deprive anyone of the freedoms of belief, expression, or to enact laws and regulations for this purpose, unless state of war exists.

Principle 7: The Islamic Republic of Iran views as its ultimate object the well-being of man thoughout the human community. [paragraph continues]

It recognizes the right of all people everywhere to achieve independence, freedom and to establish governments based on truth and justice. Therefore, while abstaining from any domineering interference in the internal affairs of other nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran nonetheless supports the legitimate struggles of the oppressed against their oppressors.

Principle 8: The Islamic Republic of Iran, by fully observing the economic principles of Islam, will promote native agriculture and industry, and, at the same time, will make use of all the advanced science and technology in the world. But in doing so it will be fully conscious of maintaining the political and economic independence of the country and of preventing our society from becoming dependent, in any manner, upon other societies. Equally, dealings with other societies does not necessarily imply acceptance of the social order governing those societies.

Principle 9: Everyone is entitled to work and to reap the benefits of his work. No one can deprive others of the opportunity to work or of employment in the name of official ownership and in pursuance of his own wok. The opportunity for work and labor should be available to all in such a manner that no one can be subjected to the exploitation of others.

Principle 10: The Islamic Republic of Iran should provide equal opportunity for all its citizens to obtain education and training so that everyone can, according to his ability, enjoy the benefits of education and training, as well as advancement and the blossoming of his potential, in a way that limited opportunities will not create obstacles on the path of personal progress.

Principle 11: The family is the basic unit of the revolutionary society of Iran. Laws should be enacted to provide a firm foundation for marriage, which should be based on a mutual sharing of beliefs and interests [ʿalaqeh]. In formulating these laws, the interests of the family shall take precedence over the interests of each member of the family. The relationship between the man and the women should be based upon purity, piety and sublime human values rather than upon superficial materialism, vanity or lust.

Principle 12: Considering that the rearing of children is the duty of the parents, and that in childhood it is particularly the duty of the mother, the education and training of girls will therefore be regarded as one of the nation's top educational priorities. Family laws should provide mothers with material and spiritual opportunities so they can attend with peace of mind, to the highly valued maternal duties that are entrusted to them in the Islamic revolutionary society.

Chapter II: The Official Religion of the Country

Principle 13: The official religion of Iran is Islam and particularly the Jaʿfari sect, to which the majority of Muslims in Iran belong. Other Islamic sects, including Zeydi, Hanafi, Jaleki, Shafeʿi and Hanbali, are also valid and are to be respected. In the regions where the Muslim followers of these other sects are in the majority, regional regulations will be based upon the tenets of these sects within the framework of the authority of the councils. However, in personal practices and with the context of religious education and training, each Muslim in any part of Iran may act according to his own Islamic sectarian beliefs.

Principle 14: Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians are recognized as official religious minorities in Iran. They are free in their own religious practices and shall act in accordance with their personal religious beliefs and training.

Chapter III: The Right of National Sovereignty and the Powers Pertaining Thereunto

Principle 15: The right of national sovereignty belongs to all and should be used in the interest of all. No individual or group can monopolize this divine and public right or make use of it to serve his personal or group interests.

Principle 16: The powers arising from the right of national sovereignty are: the legislative power, the judicial power, and the executive power. These powers shall always remain independent of each other, and, according to this law, the link between them will be provided by the president.

Principle 17: The implementation of the legislative power will be through the national consultative assembly, which will be composed of the elected representatives of the people. The bills adopted by the assembly will be communicated to the judicial and executive branches after being signed by the president. In important instances involving the destiny of the country, or on matters involving very important economic, political and social issues, the legislative power can be expressed through referendums and direct plebiscites.

Principle 18: The implementation of the judical power will be through the courts of justice, which must be formed according to Islamic principles. The courts will deal with claims and their settlements, as well as with the protection of public rights and the administration of Islamic justice.

Principle 19: The implementation of the executive power will be through the president and the Council of Ministers.

Chapter IV: The Official Flag, Language and Script of the Country.

Principle 20: The official flag of Iran shall consist of green, white and red colors with the special insignia of the Islamic Republic.

Principle 21: Persian [Farsi] is the common language and script of the Iranian people, and all official texts and correspondence must be in this language and script. However, the use of local languages will be allowed in local schools and in the local press.

Chapter V: Civil Rights

Principle 22: All citizens of the nation, whether men or women, are equal before the law.

Principle 23: People's beliefs, honor, life, homes and professions are to be respected and are immune from any encroachment, unless prescribed by law.

Principle 24: Postal correspondence and telephone conversations are immune from inspection and tapping. Divulging telegraph and telex communications, refusing to communicate them and inspecting them by tapping are forbidden, unless prescribed by law.

Principle 25: The press is free in the publication of material and in the expression of views, except in the publication of material contrary to the public morality or insulting to religious precepts; libel; accusations; statements slandering the honor, dignity and integrity of individuals; and the spreading of lies. [paragraph continues]

The law shall determine offences committed by the press and define the nature of their punishment. It shall also determine the proper manner for dealing with such offenses.

Principle 26: The formation of political parties and groups, and religious, political and professional associations is free and unrestricted, provided such parties and groups do not violate the principles of national independence, freedom, sovereignty and unity, and provided they do not contradict the basis of the Islamic Republic. The participation of individuals in these associations is free and unrestricted, and no one can be prevented from participating in his chosen religious, political or social groups or forced to join any one of these groups.

Principle 27: The right of peaceful assembly is free, and regulations concerning the holding of meetings and marches in streets and public squares shall be set out by the law.

Principle 28: Every person has the right to choose the profession he wishes, provided it is not in contravention of Islam or the public interest.

Principle 29: The right to benefit from health care, medical treatment or unemployment, old age and disability insurance is a public right, and the government is required to provide these insurance schemes for all the individual members of the country through the use of national revenues. Farmers, workers and low-income groups will have priority access to these benefits.

Principle 30: The citizenship of individuals can be withdrawn only when another country has granted them naturalization. Foreign nationals may also be granted Iranian citizenship through naturalization within the framework of the national laws.

Principle 31: Everyone has the right to access to the competent courts in order to seek justice. And no one should be prevented from gaining access to a court that has been set up according to law to pass judgment and be sent to another court.

Principle 32: Everyone is held to be innocent and no one will be declared guilty until his guilt has been proven by a competent court.

Principle 33: Sentencing for punishment and the execution of such a sentence must be in accordance with the law.

Principle 34: No action can be regarded an offence, either through omission or commission, unless it has been previously so defined in the law.

Principle 35: No one can be arrested except on the basis of a warrant issued in accordance with and in the manner prescribed by the law. Once an arrest has been made, the nature of the accusation and the reasons for the accusation must be communicated to the accused in no more than 24 hours.

Principle 36: The use of physical and psychological torture to obtain confessions is forbidden. Forcing people to give evidence is not permissible, and such evidence or confession, including coercion to take the oath, is null and void. The punishment for violating this principle will be prescribed by law.

Principle 37: Injury to the dignity and honor of a person who has been arrested, imprisoned or exiled according to the law is forbidden in any shape or form and is liable to punishment.

Principle 38: No Iranian can be banished from his place of residence, deprived of residence in his chosen place or forced to reside in a particular place, unless so ordered by law.

Principle 39: No right can be used for purposes contrary to the principles and the objectives for which it has been ordained.

Principle 40: Private ownership that has been acquired through lawful means will be respected. The limitations of private ownership will be defined by law.

Principle 41: No owner may be deprived of his property in the name of public need, unless so ordered by law and unless fair compensation is paid.

Principle 42: Everyone has the right, within the limits defined by law, to be protected and to enjoy the material and spiritual rewards of his scientific, literary, artistic and industrial work.

Principle 43: No one can construe the pursuit of his own rights as a means to injure others or to violate public interests.

Principle 44: No arable land can be laid waste without due justification. The rules for the implementation of this principle shall be prescribed by law.

Principle 45: The use of arable land for nonagricultural purposes is forbidden unless the need to do so is prescribed by law.

Principle 46: Underground, marine and mineral resources, as well as forests, woods, rivers, other public waters, waste land and pastures, and public property. The methods for their administration and utilization shall be prescribed by law.

Principle 47: Private ownership and industry, agriculture or commerce that might result in damage to or encroach upon the public interest shall be nationalized with the approval of the national consultative assembly.

Chapter VI: Legislative Power

Part I: The National Consultative Assembly

Principle 48: The National Consultative Assembly [Majlis] shall be composed of national representatives who will be elected directly by secret ballot. Bills approved by the majority of deputies are binding on the whole nation. The conditions governing the election of deputies and voting procedures shall be defined by law.

Principle 49: The period of tenure in the National Consultative Assembly is 4 years. The election of members for each session must take place prior to the end of the outgoing session, so that the Islamic Republic will in no circumstance remain without an assembly.

Principle 50: The number of deputies in the National Consultative Assembly will be 270. After each decade, in case of an increase in the population of the country, for each increment of 150,000 people, one extra deputy shall be allocated to each constituency. The country's Zoroastrian and Jewish populations shall elect one deputy each and the Christians shall elect two deputies. Should the population of each of these minorities increase, one extra deputy shall be elected for each 150,000 increment in population. Regulations governing elections shall be prescribed by law.

Principle 51: Prior to the official opening of the assembly the deputies shall take the following oath and sign it:

"I, the signatory of this document, swear by God Almighty, the holy Koran and on my own honor to safeguard the fruits of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation and the principles of the Islamic Republic and faithfully and honestly to protect the trust placed in us by the nation. I swear to execute my duties as a deputy piously and to devote myself to insuring the independence and the progress of the country, and to protecting of the rights of the nation. I also swear to defend the sanctity of the constitution and to refrain from saying, writing and expressing any opinion contrary to the independence of the country and freedom of the people." (Religious minorities shall take this oath by swearing to their own holy book).

Principle 52: The procedures for electing the speaker and other officers, for determining the number of committees and the length of their tenure, and for regulating matters related to debates and disciplinary measures shall be defined by the internal regulations of the assembly.

Principle 53: Debates in the National Consultative Assembly must be public and a complete report of such debates must be published in the official newspaper. Secret meetings of the assembly may be held upon the request of the president, the prime minister, the speaker of the assembly or 10 deputies of the assembly with the participation of all or a specified number of the deputies. In the latter case, bills approved by the specified group shall be valid only when approved by the assembly.

Principle 54: Ministers may individually or collectively attend the meetings of the assembly. Should the assembly require the presence of a minister, he will be obliged to attend the meeting of the assembly, and should a minister request to be heard, his request will be accepted. Ministers may take their advisers with them to the meetings of the assembly.

Part II: Authority and Power

Principle 55: The National Consultative Assembly can legislate on all matters within the limits of its powers as prescribed by the constitution.

Principle 56: The position of deputy is entrusted to the individual and is not transferable to others. Each deputy is responsible to the entire nation. The assembly cannot delegate the authority to legislate to any individual or group. However, should it become necessary, it can delegate the authority to legislate certain laws to its own internal committees. In such cases, these laws shall be enacted on an experimental basis, but their final approval will be the function of the assembly.

Principle 57: The interpretation of ordinary laws is within the power of the National Consultative Assembly. However, this principle does not prevent judges from interpreting the law in fulfilling their responsibility to establish rights.

Principle 58: State buildings and property held to be national treasures are not transferable to others, unless approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 59: Any changes in the boundaries of the country are only possible when approved by three-quarters of the total number of the deputies of the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 60: Granting concessions for the creation of companies and public organizations, and the granting of commercial, industrial, agricultural and mineral monopoly rights by the government is forbidden, unless approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 61: International treaties and protocols, as well as other such agreements entered into by the government, must be approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 62: The employment of foreign technicians and advisers as required by the government must be approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 63: Granting and acquiring internal and external loans and grants by the government must be approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 64: Government bills will be presented to the National Consultative Assembly after they have been approved by the Council of Ministers. Bills prepared by members may be discussed in the National Consultative Assembly, provided they have been submitted by no less than 15 deputies.

Principle 65: Members' bills and proposals and amendments submitted by deputies with regard to government bills that would result in the reduction of public revenues of an increase in public expenditures may be debated in the National Consultative Assembly only when the means for offsetting the reduction in revenues or securing the extra funds for the expenditures in question has been specified.

Principle 66: The National Consultative Assembly cannot enact laws that are contrary to the indisputable principles of Islam and the constitution. In accordance with Principle 144, it is up to the Council of Guardians of the Constitution [shora-ye negahban-e qanun-e asasi'] to identify such cases.

Principle 67: The National Consultative Assembly has the right to examine and investigate all the affairs of the country.

Principle 68: It is forbidden to impose martial law, except during time of war or otherwise according to law.

Principle 69: Whenever a deputy submits a question to a responsible minister on a matter within the scope of the minister's responsibility, the minister is required to reply. The reply must not be delayed for more than 10 days, unless properly justified.

Principle 70: The government may be censured by the deputies. Censure motions may be presented only when signed by at least 10 deputies. A reply to the censure motion must be given by the government or the responsible minister within 10 days of its submission. After hearing the government's reply, the assembly shall hold a vote of confidence or no confidence in the government. If a vote of no confidence is returned, the government is dissolved and the prime minister and the censured minister cannot become members of the new cabinet.

Principle 71: Deputies cannot be arrested or prosecuted for the views they have expressed in the assembly or the votes they have cast in the performance of their duties as deputies. However, if a deputy commits a witnessed misdemeanour or crime, he can be immediately prosecuted and the assembly must be informed of the proceedings of the prosecution. However, if a deputy is accused of an unwitnessed offense, then prosecution can only take place if the deputy is stripped of his immunity.

Principle 72: When the Council of Ministers is formed, before it takes any measures, it must receive a vote of confidence from the assembly. During its term of office, the government may seek a vote of confidence from the assembly when dealing with important or controversial matters.

Principle 73: Whoever has a complaint concerning the administration of the country, legislative procedure or judicial policy, he can submit his complaint to the National Consultative Assembly. If the complaint pertains to the assembly, then he must receive an appropriate reply from the assembly. If the complaint concerns the government or judicial policy, it shall be forwarded to the responsible ministry for investigation.

Part III: Regional Councils

Principle 74: In order to provide for public welfare and progress in health and education, as well as in the cultural and economic spheres, in the most expeditious way possible, and while observing local circumstances and seeking the cooperation of local citizens in the realization of these objectives, the administration of each village, district, town, city or province shall be under the supervision of a respective village, district, town, city or provincial council, whose members will be locally elected. The scope of their authority and operation, as well as the supervision of the aforementioned councils, including their hierarchy, whose functions must be based on the observance of the principles of national unity, territorial integrity and submission to the central government, shall be defined by law.

Chapter VII: Executive Power

Part I: The Presidency

Principle 75: The office of president is the highest official post in the country in both domestic and international affairs. It is also the highest post with regard to the implementation of the Constitution. The president, in addition to serving as the head of the executive branch, is entrusted with the task of regulating the three branches of government.

Principle 76: The president must be a Muslim of Iranian descent and he must be an Iranian citizen.

Principle 77: The president shall be elected for a term of 4 years by the direct vote of the people. The president can be reelected only for one additional term.

Principle 78: Candidates for the office of president must officially announce their candidacy. The procedure for the election of the president shall be prescribed by law.

Principle 79: The president shall be elected by an absolute majority. However, if in the first round of voting none of the candidates receives an absolute majority, then on the Friday of the following week there will be a second round of voting. In the second round, only the two candidates with the highest number of votes in the first round may take part. However, if one or both of the candidates who received the highest number of votes in the first round withdraw their candidacy, then the two remaining candidates with the highest number of votes shall take part in the elections. [paragraph continues]

The Council of the Guardians of the Constitution will supervise the elections and declare the results. In the first round of presidential elections a Supreme Supervisory Council [shori 'ali moraghe bin], which shall be organized in accordance with future regulations, shall supervise the elections.

Principle 80: The election of the new president must take place at least a month prior to the end of the term of the outgoing president. During the interim period before the new president takes office, the outgoing president shall carry out the duties of the president.

Principle 81: Should one of the candidates in a presidential election die within 10 days of election day, the election shall be postponed for 2 weeks. Accordingly, if between the first and second rounds of an election one of the two candidates with the highest number of votes should die, the elections shall again be postponed.

Principle 82: The president shall take the following oath of office in the National Consultative Assembly during a meeting attended by the chief of the Supreme Court and the members of the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution:

"I, as president, swear before Almighty God and the holy Koran to safeguard the constitution and the official religion of the country, and to devote my whole being, talents and abilities to the service of the people and to work for the advancement of the country and the enhancement of morality. I swear to support truth and justice; to protect the freedom and sanctity of individuals; to safeguard the rights prescribed in the constitution for the nation; and not to spare any effort in protecting the borders of the country and in maintaining the political, economic and cultural independence of the country. And I swear, with the help of God and by adhering to the Prophet and the holy imams, faithfully to safeguard the power entrusted to me as a sacred trust by the nation and to hand it over to the person elected by the people at the end of my term of office, and to avoid any unbridled use of power."

Principle 83: It is the function of the president to sign the laws of the land however, the president's refusal to sign laws during the period provided for this act, except in those cases clearly specified in the constitution, cannot stop or delay the implementation of the laws after the required period. The period of signing a law is 10 days from the date of its communication to the prime minister.

Principle 84: The president has the right, during the period prescribed for the signing of a law, to return to the National Consultative Assembly any bill that he views as contrary to the constitution or to the indisputable principles of religious law along with his reasons for refusing to sign the law. If the assembly passes the law after a second reading, the president must sign it within the prescribed period. However, if the president still views the law as contrary to the constitution or to indisputable principles of religious law, he shall notify the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution.

Principle 85: On matters of fiscal policy, if the president considers the execution of a law to be unadvisable, he may ask the assembly to reconsider it upon giving his reasons for making this request. However, once it has been passed again by the assembly the president must sign it. The request for reconsideration must be made before the end of the period required and designated for its signing.

Principle 86: In cases where the president makes the approval of a treaty or a bill subject to a referendum, the period required for signing the law shall commence from the date when the result of the referendum is declared by the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution.

Principle 87: The president shall appoint the prime minister.

Principle 88: The president is accountable to the nation for his actions within the sphere of his authority.

Principle 89: Should any difference of views emerge between the executive branch and the National Consultative Assembly, and if they fail to achieve a reconciliation, then the president can dissolve the assembly through a referendum. Once the assembly has been dissolved in this manner, immediate steps must be taken to hold new elections for the assembly, and, within a maximum of 6 weeks from the date of the dissolution of the assembly, the new assembly must start its session. The president can apply this right only once during each term of office.

Principle 90: General amnesty is within the scope of authority of the president after receiving the approval of the assembly. The president may also reduce the sentences of convicted individuals within the framework of the law.

Principle 91: The president has the authority to award official titles and medals.

Principle 92: It is the responsibility of the president to sign the credentials of ambassadors to other countries and to receive the credentials of foreign ambassadors.

Principle 93: The president is the commander in chief of the armed forces. The chief of general staff of the Islamic Republican Army shall be nominated by the Council of Ministers and approved by the president.

Principle 94: The president, or his legal representative, shall sign treaties between the Iranian Government and other governments. This also applies to treaties concerning international alliances, all of which must be approved by the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 95: It is the responsibility of the president to declare war, or to proclaim a cease-fire or truce after receiving the approval of the national consultative assembly, except in cases of emergency when the president shall reach a decision after consulting with the council of ministers.

Principle 96: If necessary, the president may inform the deputies of his views in the form of a message read in the assembly by the prime minister. This message is not to be the subject of a debate.

Principle 97: In cases when the president is absent or indisposed, a council called the Provisional Presidential Council, to be composed of the prime minister, the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly and the chief of the Supreme Court, shall take over the president's duties, providing such absence or indisposition does not exceed 2 months.

Principle 98: Should the president die, resign, remain indisposed for a long period or become unable to carry out his duties due to other causes, then, with the exception of his authority to request the assembly to reconsider bills it has already passed, and also his authority to call a referendum, all the president's duties and authority shall be delegated to the Provisional Presidential Council. The council shall then take steps to insure that the election of a new president takes place in a period of 1 month to 50 days after it assumes power.

Principle 99: During the period when the duties of the president are being carried out by the Provisional Presidential Council, the government cannot be subjected to a censure motion or be given a vote of no confidence. Nor can issues pertaining to a review of the constitution be raised during this period.

Principle 100: Should the president consider it necessary, the regular meeting of the Council of Ministers may be held in his presence and under his chairmanship.

Principle 101: Government decrees and regulations shall be communicated to the president after approval by the council of ministers. Should the president find such decrees and regulations contrary to the laws of the land, he may then return them to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration.

Principle 102: If the president is accused of treason or of plotting against the security of the country, the National Consultative Assembly must investigate the charges. If three-quarters of all the deputies vote for his prosecution, then the general body of the Supreme Court shall investigate the charges and determine the punishment in accordance with the ordinary laws. The president, after the assembly votes in favor of prosecution, and until the final verdict is issued, shall be suspended from his post and the Provisional Presidential Council will assume his duties.

Part II: The Council of Ministers

Principle 103: Cabinet ministers shall be nominated by the prime minister and approved by the president. They shall then be introduced to the assembly for a vote of confidence. The Council of Ministers is responsible for running the affairs of the country. It is also responsible for the executive matters of all civil and military departments. The number of cabinet ministers as well as the scope of their competence shall be determined by law.

Principle 104: The prime minister is the head of the Council of Ministers. He shall supervise their operation, and, by taking the necessary measures, shall coordinate government decisions. In conjunction with the other cabinet ministers he shall determine government policies and secure the administration of the laws of the land. The prime minister is accountable to the assembly for measures taken by the ministers.

Principle 105: The prime minister shall remain in his post as long as he enjoys the confidence of the assembly. The government must submit its resignation to the president, but it shall continue in office until a new government is appointed.

Principle 106: No one can become prime minister or a cabinet minister unless he is a Muslim of Iranian descent and citizenship.

Principle 107: The Council of Ministers is accountable to the National Consultative Assembly and shall continue to carry out its duties as long as its work enjoys the confidence of the assembly.

Principle 108: The prime minister may dismiss a minister with the approval of the president and replace him with another minister. However, should half of the members of the Council of Ministers be changed after the assembly expresses it confidence in the government, then the government must once again seek a vote of confidence from the assembly.

Principle 109: Each cabinet minister is accountable to the assembly for his own area of responsibility. However, with regard to issues approved by the Council of Ministers as a whole, he is also responsible for measures taken by the others as well.

Principle 110: In addition to instances when the Council of Ministers or a minister is assigned to formulate regulations for the execution of the laws of the land, the Council of Ministers is entitled to issue regulations, decrees and provisions for administrative matters and for the purpose of insuring the administration of laws and arranging administrative organizations. However, the text of these regulations must not be in contravention of the text and spirit of the national laws. Each cabinet minister also has the right to make regulations and issue notices within the scope of his duties and the decrees issued by the Council of Ministers.

Principle 111: The settlement of claims involving public and private property, as well as the referral of such claims to arbitration, is subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers in each instance.

Principle 112: Should the prime minister or other ministers be accused of treason or or plotting against the security of the country, their charges shall be investigated in the National Consultative Assembly, and once the majority of deputies in the assembly votes accordingly, then the general body of the Supreme Court shall prosecute the case. The punishment for such offences is subject to the public law.

Principle 113: The investigation of charges brought against the president, the prime minister or ministers in connection with public offences shall take place in public courts, following the approval of the National Consultative Assembly.

Part III: Fiscal Affairs

Principle 114: No taxes shall be levied, unless the law provides specific instances of exemption from and the reduction of said taxes.

Principle 115: The tax system must be just and popular. It must be established in such a manner that anyone who derives greater benefit from natural gifts must assume the burden of heavier public contribution.

Principle 116: The national general budget shall be prepared by the government, as determined by law, and submitted to the National Consultative Assembly for approval. Any alteration in the figures contained in the budget shall also be subject to the law.

Principle 117: All revenues received by the government shall be transferred into the accounts of the treasury department and all disbursements shall be within the approved allocations, in accordance with the law.

Principle 118: The National Court of Accounts, as well as its organization and operations in Tehran and provincial capitals, shall be established and determined by law.

Principle 119: An adequate number of advisers to the Court of Accounts shall be appointed by the National Consultative Assembly, as stipulated by law.

Principle 120: The Court of Accounts shall inspect and audit all the accounts of ministries, government organizations and companies as well as other organizations which in one way or another benefit from the country's general budget, as stipulated by law. It shall insure and see to it that no expenditure shall exceed the approved allocations and that every allocation is used for the purpose specified. The court shall collect the various accounts, documents and papers, according to law, and shall submit to the National Consultative Assembly a budget settlement for each year, together with its own views.

Part IV: The Army

Principle 121: The Iranian Islamic Republic Army shall be responsible for safeguarding the country's independence and territorial integrity.

Principle 122: No foreign officer or soldier shall be accepted to serve in the Iranian Army. Passage through or stationing of foreign military forces in the country can only take place when the country's interests are taken into account and when it is recognized as such and approved by a vote of three-quarters of all deputies.

Principle 123: Military expenditures shall be approved annually by the National Consultative Assembly. Expenditures for purchase of arms must be clearly specified and the need for such purchases justified.

Principle 124: Establishing any foreign military base in Iran, even for peaceful uses, is forbidden.

Principle 125: Promotion and demotion of army officers shall take place in accordance with the law.

Chapter VIII: Judicial Power

Principle 126: Courts of justice are the official sources for public grievances. Establishment of courts and their competence are subject to the rule of law; no person can establish any court on any grounds.

Principle 127: The judicial branch is independent; the president is the guarantor of this independence. The Supreme Judicial Council shall provide the conditions for such independence within the scope of Principle 138 of this constitution and shall cooperate with the president to maintain this independence.

Principle 128: Setting up special courts is forbidden, except where specified in the present law. However, it is possible for some branches of public courts to deal with specific types of complaints.

Principle 129: In order to supervise the proper administration of laws by courts and create judicial cohesion, the Supreme Court may hold a meeting.

Principle 130: Judges cannot be dismissed from the position they occupy, either temporarily or permanently, without trial and proof of their offense; nor can they be transferred from their post and place of work without their consent. Change of post and location of inspectors can only take place after the approval of Supreme Judicial Council.

Principle 131: Courts must issue their verdicts for each case in light of laws and other legal sources. No court can issue a general verdict and thus set any precedent.

Principle 132: Verdicts issued by courts must be well-documented and embody legal and fundamental articles and be based on them. Violation of this principle shall result in reversal of a verdict by the Supreme Court.

Principle 133: Trials shall be held in public, unless it is recognized by the court that public trials are contrary to public decency.

Principle 134: Investigation of political and press offenses shall take place in judicial courts and before juries.

Principle 135: A judge is required to issue the ruling for each complaint in the laws; he cannot refuse to issue a verdict under the pretext of silence, deficiency, brevity and contradiction of the law.

Principle 136: Where a judge is unable to find the necessary ruling based on laws, he must issue his verdict while being inspired by religious law, common law, specified traditions and whatever justice and public interest dictate.

Principle 137: Judges are required to refrain from approving decrees, regulations and provisions issued by the government if they are contrary to the laws or outside the duties of the executive branch. Any interested party may demand the cancellation of these regulations from the government council [shora-ye dowlati].

Principle 138: For the investigation of offenses involving military affairs, military tribunals shall be set up according to law. Common offenses committed by military personnel, and also all offenses committed by the officers, employees and personnel of the police and gendarmerie will be investigated in common courts.

Principle 139: The Supreme Judicial Council will be in charge of all matters pertaining to the administration of the judiciary, including the employment, appointment and dismissal of judges, as well as changing their place of service, the classification of their grades, their promotion and other related matters. This council will consist of:

1. Three of the advisers or heads of the branches of the Supreme Court chosen by the Supreme Court;

2. Six judges who have a minimum of 10 years' judicial service as defined by law;

3. The chief of the Supreme Court, who will also act as chairman of the council; and

4. The national public prosecutor.

The elected members of the council will be elected for a 5-year term. The procedure for distributing work among the members of the council and its internal organization shall be defined by law.

Principle 140: The letters appointing the chief of the Supreme Court, the heads of the branches of and the advisers to the Supreme Court and the national public prosecutor shall be signed by the president. Other letters of appointment shall be signed by the minister of justice.

Chapter IX: The Administrative Court of Justice

Principle 141: In order to investigate the complaints, grievances and protests of the people against government officials, departments or regulations, a special court called the administrative court of justice shall be created. The scope, rights and manner of its operation will be defined by law, bearing in mind the principle of the independence of the judicial branch.

Chapter X: Council of the Guardians of the Constitution

Principle 142: In order to safeguard the constitution and to insure the conformity of ordinary laws and legislation with it, the Council of Guardians of the Constitution shall be formed.

This council shall be composed of:

1. Five leading theologians [mojtahedan dar masa'el-e shar'i] who are also aware of the demands of the time. The National Consultative Assembly shall elect these five from a list of theologians submitted by the highest established religious authorities [mareje'-e ma'ruf-e taqlid]; and

2. Six experts in legal matters: Three from Iranian faculties of law and three from among the judges of the Supreme Court. Both groups will be chosen by the National Consultative Assembly.

Principle 143: These individuals will be elected for a term of 10 years. However, in the first term, after 5 years, two persons from each group will be changed by casting lots. The reelection of a member is not possible. The head of the council will be chosen by its members.

Principle 144: The Council of the Guardians of the Constitution shall have the right to investigate laws at the request of one of the highest established religious authorities [maraje'-e ma'ruf-e taqlid], the president, the chief of the Supreme Court or the national public prosecutor, provided that not more than 1 month has elapsed since the law was signed by the president.

Principle 145: In those cases where the council finds a law to be contrary to indisputable religious principles [osul-e mosallam-e shar'i] or to the principles of the constitution, the council shall return that law to the assembly, stating the reasons for their objection. The assembly shall then review that law, bearing in mind the council's objections.

Principle 146: The decisions of the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution shall be valid when approved by two-thirds of its members.

Principle 147: The Council of the Guardians of the Constitution shall also supervise the election of presidents and the holding of referendums. A request to hold a referendum shall be made by the president or by two-thirds of the members of the National Consultative Assembly and submitted to the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution for implementation.

Chapter XI

Principle 148: If a majority of the deputies of the National Consultative Assembly, or the president, as requested by the Council of Ministers, deems it necessary to review one or more of the principles of the constitution, a bill must be submitted to the National Consultative Assembly, either by the government of by the deputies. After the bill is approved by three-quarters of the deputies, it must be approved by the nation through a referendum. The principle of the Islamic character of the national government shall not be subject to review.

Principle 149: No one can hold more than one of the following posts and the acceptance of another designated post is tantamount to resignation from the previous post:

President, prime minister, deupty prime minister, minister, acting minister, deputy minister, governor general, governor, national assembly deputy, deputy in assembly [word indistinct] constitution, member of the Supreme Judicial Council. The only exception applies to the prime minister who may also assume the portfolio of a particular ministry in addition to his duties as prime minister.

Principle 150: The holding of any of the posts referred to in the previous principle prohibits the acceptance of a judicial or prosecuting position (except in cases of the participation of judges in the Council of the Guardians of the Constitution or the Supreme Judicial Council), any administrative responsibility, any position in institutions whose capital belongs either entirely or partially to the government or a public institution, as well as membership on the boards of directors of various types of private companies, legal firms or legal consultants. Teaching positions in universities and scientific organizations are exempted from these regulations.

Principle 151: The freedom of public media regulated by the government to disseminate information must be guaranteed. The public media will be run under the supervision of the three powers, as defined by law.

Khomeyni Discusses Constitution

JN212036 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A delegation of the preachers and religious scientists of Khorasan Privince met yesterday with the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni. His eminence made a speech to the delegation in which he said: In the of God, the merciful, the compassionate, the most important issue at present is the completion of the draft constitution and its presentation to the public. Now [words indistinct] I call on the religious men and the intellectuals of the Muslims to discuss this constitution with an Islamic view.

Khomeyni said: You have before you one [word indistinct] from your viewpoints and whatever thoughts come to your mind that are beneficial to Islam and commensurate with the Islamic Republic--thoughts that might not be included in the constitution. Write in the papers whatever opinions come to your minds. Do not keep silent and let others, from among your enemies, write articles and raise issues that might, God forbid, be against Islam and Islamic principles. We are all entrusted to achieve completion of this constitution and we have the right to express our opinions-especially the Islamic religious scientists, who have a greater right to express their opinions than others.

The other most important issue is that of choosing the people who will express their views and opinions. They will number 75 persons. They must study and discuss this Islamic constitution in light of the views and points raised by everyone, after which these views must be put before a referendum.

The imam said: We do not want to discuss a Western or Eastern kind of constitution, but the constitution of the Islamic Republic. Those persons who will be elected to conduct that study from among the religious leaders and the [word indistinct] authorities must be popular, must love Islam and must know what Islam is.

Khaqani on Revolution, Constitution

LD211940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In a statement issued today the council guaranteeing security in Khorramshahr said: In view of the problems and needs of the region, an effort is being made to finalize and apply stringently the contents of the agreement reached by Vice Admiral Madani and by Shaykh Mohammad Taher al-Shobeyr Khaqani so that the existing spirit of understanding may continue. Emphasizing the definite implementation of the contents of the agreement, the council also called on all the dear Khorramshahr citizens, who have so far proved their fundamental and effective role in realizing the goals of the revolution, to continue to assist and succor the government in carrying out its construction and development plans.

According to a PARS dispatch from Ahvaz, Shaykh Mohammad Taher al-Shobeyr Khaqani, in an interview with a special correspondent from the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', discussed the special characteristics of the Iranian Islamic revolution and said: This revolution--which is firmly based on monotheism, justice and the systems of human society--enjoys certain characteristics which have been and are matchless in any revolution in the world from the standpoint of its comprehensive nature. In another part of his interview with AL-ANBA' he spoke about the constitution and the constituent assembly, saying: Should the 75 persons who are to approve the constitution on behalf of the nation have sufficient powers and have no special political inclinations, then the issue seems lawful.

AYANDEGAN: Protests Against Constitution

LD220851 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 20 Jun 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Unnamed correspondent report on Moftizadeh protest telegram to Ayatollah Khomeyni: "Article 13 of the Draft Constitution"]

[Excerpts] Sanandaj--In a telegram to Imam Khomeyni Allameh Moftizadeh protested Article 13 of the draft constitution, and described the approval of this article as setting the followers of Shi'ism and Sunnism against each other. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

Qom--In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

There have been discussions between us, both directly and through intermediaries, on the problems of Iran, both when you were resident in Najaf and after your return to Iran. One of the constant fundamental points in these discussions was that Shi'ism and Sunnism should enjoy equality in legislation, matters concerning the executive, and in its official status, and that there should be no discrimination or distinction made between these two sects. [paragraph continues]

There is a tape recording of the discussions held on 16 Bahman, in which the imam, among other things, confirms this. The draft constitution was recently published, and in Article 13, similar to the divisive law of the past, only Ja'fari sect [12-imam Shi'ism] is recognized as the official one. This is the only thing wrong with this article but the provisions under this section of the article are incompatible with what was agreed and with the fact that this is an Islamic Republic, and not a republic of a single sect.

At this delicate stage in the making of our history, we stand responsible not only before the present and Iran, but also before the world of Islam, humanity and future history. I can understand what difficulties the imam has: I know that there are some who demand that the Ja'fari sect should be given preferential treatment, and who prove that the majority of the Muslims of Iran are of the Ja'fari sect. Or they say that for many years the Shi'ite clergy sacrificed their lives on the path of Islam against the Satan [the shah] while at the same time a group in the name of the Sunni clergy sang the praises of the regime, and they produce other such evidence. But the imam must call the attention of these brothers to the fact that jehad [holy war] consists of self-sacrifice and does not lie in gaining esteem and privilege.

Secondly, Islam is the name given by God, while Sunnism and Shi'ism are names which we ourselves have invented, and if there is any honor, it is to be found in the God-given name and not in man-made titles.

Now is the time to correct the course of history and to return from a belligerent attitude which provokes hostility to the unity and brotherhood of Islam.

Before this telegram was sent, over five thousand people marched through the streets of Sanandaj in protest against the draft constitution, and demanding that the rights of the Kurds should be considered therein.

When making a speech, Hoftizadeh demanded that the official religion of Iran should be "Islam" only and not solely the Ja'fari sect, and that there should be no division of the Iranian Muslim nation of Iran into Shi'ism and Sunnism.

ENTEZAM DISCUSSES CABINET RESHUFFLE, ECONOMICS, U.S.

LD212234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, you have just heard tonight's news, but before we bid you goodby, just as we said at the outset of the news, our correspondent Mohsen Montaseri has interviewed 'Abbas Amir Entezam, the government spokesman, which you will now hear and then we bid you goodby and good night. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Amir Entezam, could you please tell us why the cabinet has been reshuffled and who could possibly replace you and Mr Sabbaghian at the Prime Ministry?

[Answer] Just as you may well know, Dr Mobashsheri, because of extreme fatigue, requested to leave the cabinet. But the prime minister did not agree to this request, until frankly he was forced to agree and will possibly give him a mission outside the country. Mr Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi has replaced him at the Ministry of Justice. As for those who will replace me and Mr Sabbaghian, [words indistinct]. It is possible that I might travel abroad to countries where I will discharge my duties.

I will be here for a few weeks, but no one has yet been specifically appointed to replace me. The moment this happens, we will inform the public.

[Question] Mr Amir Entezam, what has the provisional government decided to do pertaining to inflation and rising prices?

[Answer] If I may say so, the problem of high prices is the result of shortages of certain marterials, which in turn is the outcome of the people's anxiety; soemtimes they insist on buying more than what they need. In order to meet the shortages the government has placed orders for all the materials that are in short supply on the market, including meat, rice, wheat and other commodities needed daily by the people. There is no cause for worry, and I hope that in the future prices will return to what they were in the past and that this problem of high prices will disappear. And the problem of inflation is partly due to the above, since at present inflation is not caused by excessive currency in curculation, but unfortunately because of the shortage of materials, artificially brought about, which has increased prices and created inflation. We hope that this, too, will be solved in the near future.

[Question] What is reason for the protests and resignations of certain governors general the past few weeks and recently?

[Answer] This is a subject raised by the prime minister several times in his speeches; it is extremely regrettable that in certain parts of the country the committees are interfering in more things than they are allowed. I give you as an example the incidents which took place in Zanjan or in Shiraz, in southern Shiraz and caused the governors general of the two places to leave their posts and return to Tehran. This was caused by the committees interfering in the matter of the arrest of several employees of the governorates general, and as a result the governors general in question left their posts. Reminders have often been given both by the imam and the government in this respect and we hope that these reminders will be useful so that our borthers, who serve with self-denial in the committees, will not obstruct and bother themselves and the government. [passage indistinct]

[Question] We return to the hold question: Has the United States named a new ambassador to (?Iran)?

[Answer] The United States has not yet decided on appointing a new ambassador, but as I have stated in the past I hope that what has somewhat halted relations between the United States and Iran will be removed so that relations between the two countries will return to normal. Many times responsible officials from the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Government have expressed their interest in normalizing relations with the Iranian Government and that they will carry out whatever [words indistinct] no matter what government (?it is) and have repeatedly emphasized that they will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs. It is the most important wish of our nation that after the victory of the revolution they would under no circumstances permit the United States or any other government to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. And since the U.S. Government and its responsible officials have confirmed that that they will not do this, therefore we hope that in the very near future these misunderstandings will disappear, relations will return to normal and that the U.S. Government will appoint and announce its ambassador; and I think that they will do this in the next few months.

[Question] Mr Amir Entezam, is there any truth to rumors over the sale of F-14 fighter aircraft and the U.S. (?super modern) rockets, or has the provisional government made any decision on the sale of these armaments?

[Answer] Not at all. The government has never made such a decision and I do not think that we will make such a decision in future, since these are weapons which are extremely needed by the government and the Islamic army of Iran for the defense of Iran's borders. There are rumors and we have heard them. But the government has never made such a decision.

[Question] Yes. [Words indistinct] have (?experts) been dispatched to Iran (?to repair) war materials?

[Answer] Not yet, but just as Engineer Bazargan and myself have repeatedly said in various interviews, our nation should pay attention to the fact that in the past we concluded a great many agreements with the U.S. Government. What has given rise to protests by our nation and by us are the various acts of U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. However, the capital investments which we made in past years, particularly with regard to weapons, amounts to some $40 billion; and the Iranian nation will never allow these arms to be thrown away and, on the condition of U.S. noninterference--which they have repeatedly confirms--and on condition of displaying interest in having amicable relations with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran--and I repeat once again that they have often said that are and will be interested--we have the need to use their technicians and specialists in order to utilize this $40 billion capital investment by the Iranian nation. Not only do we need to make use of U.S. specialists, but we are forced to make use of specialists and technical experts from the whole world in those of our projects which are of a technical nature and for the implementation of which we do not possess a sufficient number of experts. This does not run counter to the aims of the government of the Islamic Republic and of Iran's independence. While we will safeguard our country's independence and will not allow any government the right to interfere, we will make use of any technical assistance we may need and in time we will invite experts to return to our country and help us.

[Indistinct question and answer on Esfahan steel mill]

[Question] How far have talks progressed between NIOC and the consortium, which began last week in London?

[Answer] As you may well know Mr (Hafidi), on behalf of the Iranian Government, left for London heading a group of people and participated in these talks. As far as has been reported to the government, fortunately the talks have begun in an atmosphere imbued with goodwill and friendship. Of course these talks have not yet ended, so that I can give you the results, but it seems that thanks to the atmosphere which is prevailing during these sessions the results should be to the advantage of our nation.

[Question] Mr Amir Entezam, my last question is about the meeting between the Kuwaiti ambassador with Engineer Bazargan: I want to know which subjects were discussed and whether this included future Iranian-Kuwaiti relations?

[Answer] During the term of former governments it was customary when ambassadors desired to present their credentials that they used to present them to the shah and this involved certain ceremonies, of which you are aware. After the victory of the revolution we were so busy that even 2 weeks ago an ambassador could not come to submit his credentials.

However, for the past 2 or 3 weeks, since our troubles have somewhat subsided by the mercy of God, His Excellency Bazargan has been able to give some attention to this task and he has done so; and today happened to be one of these meetings whereby the Kuwaiti ambassador came along and presented his credentials to Bazargan. Well, he handed them to him. But the subject which merits attention during this meeting was the fact that the Kuwaiti ambassador expressed interest in fraternal and friendly relations with the Government of the Islamic Republic, praised our revolution, displayed goodwill during these talks and handed a message from the amir of Kuwait to his excellency the prime minister and conveyed the interest of the amir and people of Kuwait in having fraternal relations with the Muslim nation of Iran. This in itself a cause for great pleasure to the government and nation of Iran; and reciprocally we truly hope to have fraternal and good-neighorly relations with the Kuwaiti Government and the rest of the countries of the Persian Gulf. In principle we hope that with such sentiments all the tensions which very regrettably emerged in the area the past 2 or 3 weeks will disappear and that also our friend and brother, the Iraqi Government, which has promised to revise their attitude, will do so and that the foundations of friendship will be strengthened between the Iraqi and Iranian governments and also between the Kuwaiti Government and the rest of the Persian Gulf countries, who are all our Muslim brothers, with the government of the Islamic revolution and that we will be able to strengthen these relations daily to create calm in the area.

[Question] Thank you very much. [end recording]

KHAQANI CALLS ON KHUZESTAN ARABS TO SHOW RESTRAINT

JN211915 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Mohammad Tahir Khaqani has called on the people of Khuzestan, particularly the inhabitants of Khorramshahr, to exercise self-restraint. This call came following reports in an Iranian newspaper against his eminence. Khaqani asked the citizens to restrain their reactions and not to express their feelings toward him, in order to avoid tension in the province.

In a telephone conversation this afternoon with PARS, Khaqani said that he did not care about such reports.

QOM MEETING REPORTEDLY DISCUSSES INTERNAL SECURITY

NC201107 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, June 20, (AFP)--Iran's top four ayatollahs, headed by Shi'ite national leader Ruhollah Khomeyni, held a 40-minute summit last night at Qom, south of here, to discuss internal security problems and principally, leftwing and autonomist activities, informed sources said today.

Besides Ayatollah Khomeyni, the summit grouped in descending hierarchical order: Ayatollahs Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari, Mohammad Reza Golpaygani and Shahabeddin Mar'ashi.

The meeting was the first for more than a month between Ayatollah Khomeyni and his number two and appeared to mark the end of a tiff between them which arose over alleged harassment of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari by Khomeyni zealots.

The sources here said Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari had called Ayatollah Khomeyni's attention to the threat posed to national integrity by autonomist activity in Khuzestan, Kurdistan, Baluchistan and Azarbayjan.

Ayatollah Khomeyni for his party, warned the others to be on guard against "the maneuvers of the left" who he said took advantage of the government's liberalism to weaken the Iranian leadership.

Other topics on the summit agenda were relations with Iraq, recently soured over alleged Iraqi support for Khuzestan autonomists, and the proposed new constitution.

AYATOLLAH GOLPAYGANI CALLS FOR STRICT OBSERVANCE OF ISLAM

LD211238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] His Excellency Ayatollah Golpaygani has expressed his views on the constitution of the Islamic Republic in a statement as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Muslim and struggling people of Iran.

Now the draft of the constitution has been presented to the public, and its shortcomings should be corrected to insure complete conformity with the regulations of Islam. I have to remind you that since our religion is Islam and our system of government is an Islamic Republic, any law opposing Islam will contradict the system of government. Islam and the Islamic Republic lose their logic and meaning with the omission of one order or command. The Islamic constitution is the holy Koran and our tradition and all the Islamic commands are essential to the religion.

Opinions against Islamic laws are not worthy of consideration because they are counter-revolutionary and against the will of the people. These opinions, regardless of the person or group expressing them, should be divorced from the correct opinions based on Islamic laws and the nation's revolution. The responsible press is duty-bound not to publish views out of this context and to stop wasting the nation's time over rejected views. They should put aside the inventions and fabrications coming from the remnants of colonialism and mercenaries of the West and the East. They should focus their efforts on expressing the humanitarian views and the exalted basics of Islam in the constitution.

People who still show signs of weakness, even after the Islamic revolution, and imagine that whatever is put forward should be acceptable to the world outside Islam and the lawyers who are not Muslim and not believers in God's providence, these people should be [word indistinct] and signs of this should not appear in the constitution, and the struggles of Muslim people who have sacrificed so many of their number and shed their blood and voted for the Islamic Republic should not go unfulfilled.

I want to announce, here and now, that if the constitution is not compiled completely in accordance with the laws of religion and if the issue of the government being based on the principle of imamat [by which religious leader must be last imam's successor] and the sovereignty of the imam is not made clear in it, then such a government will be satanic and cruel.

REPORT OF GENERAL'S ARREST DENIED

ID210854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Central Committee for the Islamic Revolution today:

Yesterday there was a news item published in the evening papers concerning the arrest of of General Tufanian by the Freshteh branch of the committee. He was said to have been sent to the prime minister's office. After investigations it was made clear that the arrested person was General Tufanian's brother, Hadi Tufanian, who was arrested by the inspectorate of the revolution public prosecutor in the national defense industry and the prime minister's office, and the committees had no part in this matter.

AYATOLLAH QOMI EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN MUSLIMS

ID211308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The following statement, addressed to Afghan Muslims, has been issued by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Hasan Tabataba'i Qomi and made available to the PARS in Mashhad:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Struggling Afghan Muslims, your heroic message concerning Islam and the survival of Islam has deeply impressed all world Muslims and liberal-minded people and raised their hopes for your victory and triumph over the oppressors. In particular, the heroic Iranian Muslims who had the leading role in this struggle and who managed to topple the dictatorship and satan, are counting every minute until they hear of your final victtory.

The Iranian people are solidly and firmly with you and recognize your right to your struggle, which is a battle between good and evil, Islam and infidelity. They pray to God for your victory. The Iranian people consider your jehad as their own; they consider your victory as their own victory. Similarly, they consider your failure and defeat as their own.

The statement also says: We are fully aware of the oppression, pain, mass killings and homelessness inflicted on thousands of innocent men, women and children by the Marxist regime in Afghanistan; we are witnessing the tragic situation of these refugees. It is surprising that jurists and supporters of human rights throughout the world--as well as the U.S. Senate which would shed a tear over the execution of a few Iranian criminals--are remaining silent while these frightening crimes are taking place in Afghanistan, without uttering any protest. One asks why is it that the United Nations and the internationalists are remaining indifferent? Why is it that the Islamic governments are not applying their power and influence and do not stop this bloodshed and fratricide? This is a human and Islamic duty requiring all to assist their brethren when they are faced with difficulties and such incidents in order to rescue them from the hands of satanic people and oppressors. You, Muslim nations and Islamic governments, honor and carry out your responsibilities toward the Muslim people of Afghanistan and help them through, by political means or in any other way.

At present, Islam is confronting all aspects of infidelitty in Afghanistan; now Islam is facing infidelity. How can we Muslims remain indifferentt and remain bystanders? This is contrary to Islamic and humane duties.

The statement concludes: I call on my Afghan brothers to be patient, united and show more resistance, and remind them of the saying of the Holy Koran about imminent help and victory from God. May God save all Muslims, and cut off the hands of the enemies of the Islamic countries. God bless you all.

TEHRAN TO BEGIN MORNING ARABIC BROADCASTS 22 JUNE

LD212008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] To coincide with the anniversary of the mission of the most generous Prophet, the holy Mohammad--may God's benedictions be upon him and his scion--starting tomorrow Arabic-language programs will be broadcast mornings by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The morning programs of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic will be broadcast for 3 hours daily, from 0900 to 1200 Tehran time, on 25 meters shortwave, the equivalent of 11,735 kHz; and on 490 meters mediumwave the equivalent of 612 kHz, from the Qasr-e Shirin transmitter; on 269 meters, the equivalent of 1,116 kHz, from the Badar-e Lengeh transmitter; and on 521 meters, the equivalent of 576 kHz, from the Abadan transmitter; and on FM on 97.7 mHz for Tehran and its environs.

The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran's evening programs in Arabic which have been broadcast since 15 May on 25 meters shortwave, the equivalent of 11,735 kHz; on 269 meters mediumwave, the equivalent of 1,116 kHz, from Bandar-e Lengeh [as heard] and on 278 meters, the equivalent of 1,080 kHz, from the Badan transmitter; and on FM on 97.7 mHz for Tehran and its environs, will continue as before.

With the commencement of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic Arabic programs in the morning, the daily total of broadcasting hours in Arabic will increase by [as heard] 6 hours.

IRANIAN SOURCES DENY 'ARAFAT MEDIATING IN DISPUTE WITH IRAQ

JN211103 Doha QNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 21 June--The Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH today quotes Iranian diplomatic sources as saying that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, is not conducting any mediation between Iran and Iraq or between Iran and any other Arab country.

In statements to the paper, these sources asserted that Iran has not asked and will not ask any Arab official to conduct such mediation because the Iraqi-Iranian dispute can be resolved. These sources stressed that such differences do not threaten the relations between the two countries.

In his press conference here last night, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution is using its good offices between Iran and Iraq to end the current problems existing between them.

'NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF IRAN' PROCLAIMS EXISTENCE

Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 16 Jun 79 p 3 WA

[Text] The National Democratic Front of Iran has proclaimed its existence in Urumiyeh and issued a message adhering to the progressive fighting forces in this area in their political struggle against imperialism and reaction.

In this message, after revealing the plots of the shah's government in creating friction among the people of Iran by using religious, tribal, and racial zealotry, the National Democratic Front of Iran invited the people of Urumiyeh to unite and create a provisional committee of the National Democratic Front in Urumiyeh to urgently organize democratic and progressive forces in the area. It called on all political organizations, factions, and elements to unite. It told the crowd that the party is independent and is not following any foreign political goals or plans. It invited the people to create democratic conditions to carry out the political struggle in the area of Urumiyeh for the purpose of setting up a government of the people and abolishing the influence of imperialism and reaction, thus paving the way to set up a united republic combining the progressive forces of Urumiyeh.

COMMUNICATIONS DEPOT SET ON FIRE IN KHORRAMSHAHR

LD211104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Khorramshahr, last night a group attacked the communications depot of Khorramshahr situated about 5 km outside the city and set it on fire. The fire destroyed many reels of cable.

According to the PARS reporter, the group then attacked the prefabricated houses belonging to the departments of harbors and shipping in Khorramshahr, which are not yet being used, and set them on fire, too. Fortunately, since the houses were not occupied, nobody was hurt.

The report says that the fires in both places were eventually put out after 5 hours with the cooperation of firemen from Abadan and Khorramshahr.

LOCAL OFFICIALS DENY RUMORS OF CLASHES IN WESTERN IRAN

LD211409 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 19 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Text] In an interview with AYANDEGAN last night Major General Farbod, chief of General Staff of the Iranian Army, strongly denied rumors of clashes in the west of the country, including Qasr Shirin, and air attacks by Iraq.

He said: "At any rate, you saw how the warplanes performed in the display in the skies over Tehran today."

The flights by the Arabian Army aircraft were intended to tell the nation that Iran is in a state of total readiness as necessary to carry out any retaliatory operation, and Iraq should also know that fundamentally the nation and army of Iran, in total solidarity, are ready to fight any antirevolutionary activities, internal or external.

Farbod attributed the rumors of clashes in Qasr Shirin to groups who maintain a base for rumor-mongering; his wish was to inform the people of the truth through the mass media.

In reply to a question as to whether the military forces in the West are mobilized the chief of the army general staff said:

There have been no movements, the military forces are deployed as in the past, and nothing untoward has occurred. However, if any intrusion into Iran's airspace by Iraqi aircraft were to occur, whether through negligence or willfully, we would carry out a retaliatory operation equal and similar to the aggression. Military aircraft are now carrying out reconnaissance in the border zone. The governors general of Jermanshahan, Kordestan and West Azarbayjan, in spite of Iraqi military maneuvers on the Iranian border, have confirmed that calm reigns in the districts they control, and have given assurances that there has been no visible aggression or disorder in this area and that the guardsmen, the gendarmerie and the army are fully in control in these regions.

Governor General Sepehripur of Kermanshahan, told AYANDEGAN:

"The Kermanshah region is calmer than other areas on the Iraqi border. At a briefing session held this evening, with the governors and officials of provincial towns, including the governor of Qasr Shirin, we investigated the economic and development problems of the regions, and to those who contacted my office concerning certain rumors that we gave assurance that Jermanshahan is calm. You, too, should convey my message to our fellow countrymen in order to allay their fears of insecurity in Kermanshahan."

Dr Ibrahim Yunesi, governor general of Kordestan, also denied in discussion with AYANDEGAN, that there is any sort of disorder in the Kordestan area of the border with Iraq, and said: "I was in Marivan yesterday. Before that I visited Baneh and other places on the border and I observed no activities indicating aggression against Iranian territory. All forces are fully alert to the situation."

Yunesi added: "All gendarmerie posts stationed in the Kordestan area, apart from one or two, are firmly in position, and if, God forbid, an instance of aggression against Iranian territory should occur, officials of the security posts, the guardsmen and the people will put a stop to it, as the army in particular is fully prepared for this. In general, I have not over the last few days heard of any aggression by Iraq against Iranian territory in the border areas.

Governor General 'Abbasi of West Azarbayjan said in a telephone conversation with AYANDEGAN: "I have also heard certain rumors of Iraqi aggression against Iranian territory particularly in the region of Kermanshahan. When I contacted the governor general of Kermanshahan, he gave his assurance that these rumors are all false, and that the armed forces are fully in control of the area. Speaking of West Azarbayjan, 'Abbasi said: Calm reigns in this area also; the people, guardsmen and the military forces are fully alert and are in control of the region.

NEW WESTERN AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR APPOINTED

LD211939 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the appointment of Mohammad Mehdi 'Abbasi, the governor general of western Azarbayjan, to the post of governor general of the Central Province, the deputy governor general of Western Azarbayjan, in a telephone conversation with a PARS correspondent, said: Mr Jamshid Haqju has been appointed the new governor general of Western Azarbayjan.

INA: MILITARY BANNED FROM MAKING STATEMENTS TO MEDIA

JN211657 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1652 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 21 June--The Iranian Defense Ministry has issued an order prohibiting army men from making any statements to the news media.

The order, which was published here today, says that certain military circles lacking information have begun to make statements contradicting the country's supreme interests. The order explains that in order to avoid this, an official will be empowered as spokesman for the Defense Ministry.

The Iranian evening newspapers report that Maj Gen ('Azizallah Amir Rahimi), commandant of the military police, has refused to abide by the order.

It will be recalled that several Iranian army commanders make contradictory statements now and then, including Major General (Rahimi).

INA: ARMED MEN ATTACK INSTALLATIONS IN MOHAMMERAH

JN211650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 21 June--Last night armed men attacked the telephone department warehouse in Mohammerah and set it on fire.

This was reported by the evening newspaper, KEYHAN. The paper explained that the fire damaged dozens of telephone cables.

The paper adds that the same group also attacked installations belonging to the ports and navigation department in the city and set them on fire. The paper notes that the fire lasted 5 hours.

INA: Arabs Stage Demonstrations

JN211646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 21 June--Arrivals here have said that the city of Mohammerah witnessed large-scale demonstrations today, staged by thousands of Arab citizens who headed to the martyrs' graveyards to present respects and to renew their pledge to continue the struggle.

The arrivals said that the demonstrators roamed the city streets chanting slogans that demanded the guarantee of their legitimate rights and punishment of the real criminals who caused the martyrdom of many Arab citizens.

The arrivals added that the demonstrators also raised placards in support of Ayatollah Khaqani, the Arab religious authority, expressing their solidarity with him against the statements made by Khalkhali aimed at undercutting his religious and spiritual stature in the eyes of the Arab citizens.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOTS

TA191344 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1732 GMT 18 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Crush the Counterrevolutionary Plots With Unity and Solidarity"]

[Text] Reliable sources confirm reports about the preparation of plots and intrigues by the deposed shah and his mercenary associates against the Iranian nation and revolution. These counterrevolutionary plots and intrigues are being prepared according to the plan and prescription of the CIA and implemented by the remnants of Aryamehri SAVAK inside our country.

The former and deposed shah, by spending certain amounts of plundered money, wants to organize a secret organization by the name of the Liberation Front of Iran, and he has been taking certain measures in this connection. It is said that the aim of establishing this terrorist and sabotage organization is to struggle against the Islamic Republic and revolutionary government.

According to reports, this so-called front is composed of criminal agents of the former SAVAK who somehow succeeded in fleeing from the country and settled in the Arab Emirates, and also the remnants of this infernal organization in our country. In Qatar, (?Dubai) and other Arab Emirates these scattered bands are organized to implement systematically anti-Iranian plots and intrigues. Also it has been revealed that numerous SAVAK agents have found shelter in Egypt under the protection of the traitor As-Sadat. They are being organized by the espionage organizations of Egypt and Israel, and are being provided with the necessary instructions for counterrevolutionary activities in Iran. Thus, Egypt is being transformed into one of the centers of intrigues against the Iranian Islamic Republic.

With the arrival of the former shah in Mexico the anti-Iranian activity of the traitor, lackey and alien shah has openly begun. Informed observers assess the former shah's recent interview in Mexico, which mass media in Western countries including the BBC broadcast in full detail, as a starting sign to the remnants of the former regime to begin organizing subversive activities against revolutionary gains and the Iranian Islamic Republic. Thus, counterrevolutionary machinations and conspiracies which after the victory of the revolution were being prepared by the agents of the shah and U.S. and British espionage organizations have now entered their serious stages.

Evidence and documents indicate that the SAVAKists and the professional murderers of the former shah acting as (?pirates) have transported arms into Iran in fishing boats, and are putting these arms secretly at the disposal of remnants of the former regime. Among the arms used in the bloody events of Khorramshahr by the enemies of the revolution and the nation were arms which had been smuggled into Iran in such a manner.

Thus, we see that intrigues are being carried out openly and actively by the enemies of the Iranian nation and revolution. In these intrigues implemented according to the plan of the CIA, the former shah and Ardeshir Zahedi and a group of landowners and parasites who were expelled from Iran play the role of leadership, and the remnants of SAVAK and internal and foreign reaction are the executors of these anti-Iranian conspiracies. All these conspiracies, intrigues, sabotage and other terrorist activities are evidence of the fact that the joint plots of imperialism and reaction against the revolution and the Iranian Islamic Republic have entered a new stage. Without doubt the aim of these plots and sabotage is the creation of unrest, disturbances, fraternal war, the weakening and discrediting of the revolutionary government and finally the crushing of the revolution of the Iranian nation.

To confront these conspiracies, sabotage and terrorism, urgent and vital tasks face all the people and all the national, democratic, revolutionary and religious forces, and especially the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic. Each and all must deeply realize the danger which is directed by imperialism and reaction against Iran and its revolutionary government. One must be ready and prepared to confront and crush any intrigues by the revolution's enemies.

It must be pointed out that one of the weapons of the Iranian revolution's enemies is the "divide and rule" method by which they attempt to divide the forces loyal to the revolution, and in this way deprive it of total support and protection, in order to implement their evil schemes.

One must not underestimate the enemy as feeble and puny. As a result of the revolution's triumph, the enemy namely, imperialism and reaction have been weakened, but unfortunately, not destroyed and eliminated altogether, and as we know they have sought and are seeking every moment to strike a blow at the revolution and its gains.

Interests of the realm, the Iranian nation and the revolution necessitate that all the forces loyal to the revolution, in such sensitive and dangerous moments, instead of bringing up nonessential differences, instead of trying to enlarge the role of one and belittle another's role in the revolution, should exert their efforts to strengthen to the utmost unity and solidarity. The revolution's victory is achieved by alliance and unity of word and action of all the antireactionary forces. Safeguarding and protecting the revolution's gains is the responsibility of all these forces. Wisdom and Iran's interests dictate that like the antidespotic struggle of the revolution, today alliance and unity of word and action of all forces must be directed to crush the counterrevolution and its conspiracies.

NVOI on Iraqi Aggression

TA181112 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Once More on the Iranian-Iraqi Border Incidents"]

[Text] Several border points in the western areas of our country have again become targets of aggression and attack by fighter planes of the Iraqi Government. As reported last night, two Iraqi fighter planes violated Iran's airspace by flying over [words indistinct] barracks and firing on a border post.

This is the second time that our homeland's border areas have been aggressively attacked by Iraqi fighter planes. The first time the Iraqi planes violated Iran's border and fired on villages and inhabited frontier areas of Iran, the Iraqi Government expressed regret over the incident and declared its readiness to give compensation for the resulting damages. However, at the same time that the Iraqi ambassador in Tehran was expressing regret over this incident in the presence of Engineer Bazargan, prime minister of the revolutionary government, some Iraqi newspapers, especially ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and its news agencies were publishing inflamatory and provocative items regarding our country and the leaders of our homeland's revolution, which brought the apologies of the Iraqi ambassador into question.

It is not clear whether one should believe the explanations of the Iraqi ambassador or the contents and insinuations of ATH-THAWRAH, the official organ of the Iraqi Ba'th Party.

In view of this contradiction and inconsistency between words and actions and taking into consideration a series of incidents related to the recent event in Khuzestan and the provocative propaganda of the Iraqi news media, it was not difficult to predict that the continuation of such actions will result only in harming and damaging the peace and security of the region and relations between our country and Iraq.

One point should be made clear: The Iranian nation has ancient political, cultural, social and religious relations with the Iraqi people; our homeland's people, especially during the last 100 years, have always supported the efforts of the Iraqi nation in its struggle against colonialism and corrupt monarchic governments. This support and solidarity of the Iranian nation with the Iraqi people in the battle against British colonialism and the corrupt monarchic court was on a large scale. Moreover, after the overthrow of the despised regime of the shah, which unfortunately the present Iraqi Government befriended in recent years on the basis of certain political calculations divorced from any foresightednaess, the Government of the Provisional Islamic Republic, for the sake of supporting the legitimate struggle of the Arabs against Israel, the aggressor, and U.S. imperialism, not only cut any aid and export of oil to Israel, but broke off diplomatic relations with Israel, the aggressor.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran supports in practice the liberation movement of the heroic Palestinian people. Furthermore, on the basis of political principles and social beliefs and sincere support for the Palestinian people, the provisional revolutionary government not only condemns the Begin-As-Sadat deal and Carter's leadership, but has broken off diplomatic relations with As-Sadat for his actions.

The Iranian nation, by overthrowing the bloody puppet regime of the former shah, terminated the domination of U.S. imperialism and British neocolonialism, thus destroying the largest military base of imperialism in the Middle East. While the former regime used to support puppets such as As-Sadat and Qabus, now the Iranian nation is proud to support the anti-imperialist, national, progressive and liberation movements of nations.

The puzzle is that during the days when the former shah and his gang played the role of gendarme by close cooperation with their imperialist masters and transformed Iran into a base against all the nations of the region, the leaders of Iraq not only did not express opposition to the shah but with their silence confirmed this policy of the shah. However, now that the overthrow of the shah's regime and the admirable revolution of the Iranian nation under the imam's leadership have terminated U.S. domination over Iran and the greatest blows have been delivered to U.S. strategic positions in the region, Iraq's news media [words indistinct] about playing the role of gendarme in the region and that of the revolutionary order and Islamic Republic of Iran.

In thedays when the shah's regime used to trample shamelessly on the rights of all the Iranian people, especially our homeland's national minorities, the Iraqi leaders not only did not express any opposition or show concern about the Arabs in Khuzestan but were themselves cruelly and mercilessly spilling the blood of Iraqi Kurdish strugglers. However, today when the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledges the rights of national minorities in the country and is preparing to provide for these rights in the new constitution, certain loudspeakers in Iraq have started pondering about the defense of the rights of Iranian Arabs, and certain individuals have been found who, from this same Iraq and with the money of the shah and Ardeshir Zahedi, will work against the Iranian revolution.

From the first days of the start of border incidents between our country and Iraq and from the start of unhealthy and provocative propaganda in Iraq's mass media, we declared and we repeat today that the continuation of this situation is only to the advantage of imperialism and Israel and the disadvantage of the nations of our region. We say that resorting to methods such as airspace violations or the like, the creation of propaganda campaigns that are without foundation, and the bringing forth of childish territorial claims will strain relations between the two countries and greatly disturb the situation in the region.

Our country and Iraq, with all the ancient cultural relations and religious, social and political ties, with mutual respect for the rights and interests of each other, with noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, can live alongside each other in peace and harmony, and be comrades and companions in the struggle against the joint enemy, imperialism and its agents. Friendship with the Iranian nation must not be sacrificed for the sake of ambitious and (?narrow) interests.

NVOI on U.S. Intrigues

TA212128 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 21 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Foil the Intrigues of Imperialism and the United States With Unity and Alliance"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: At a time when the struggling Iranian nation, by expelling the hated regime of the monarchy and by establishing the Islamic republican regime, has passed the first stage of the revolution and has entered a new stage--namely, the stage of renovation and reconstruction. The enemies--namely, the U.S. and British imperialists, the deposed shah and the remnants of the satanic regime--have become very active and are engaged in implementing plots and conspiracies against Iran.

As we are aware, in line with the plans and instructions of his masters on the other side of the ocean, the deposed shah has allocated some of the plundered money for implementing these joint plots of imperialism and reaction so that he will be able to strike at the revolution and its gains at the appropriate moment. Officials of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic confirm that the deposed shah has put a large sum of money at the disposal of former General (Palizban) so that this born traitor can organize groups and bands of subversives, saboteurs and terrorists from among the runaway SAVAKists in some neighboring Arab countries and then send them to Iran to carry out subversive and terrorist plans. Of course, if the report that the Iraqi Government authorities have put such facilities at the disposal of the counterrevolutionary bands of the deposed shah or are showing indifference regarding them is true, then it is to be deeply regretted.

U.S. and British imperialist circles, whose plundering and oil interests have received a (?decisive) blow as a result of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution and who have lost their base and pillar, the former shah's regime--which in the words of a British newspaper had assumed the role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf region instead of the British army and was protecting the oil interests of the West--have now become anxious and are endeavoring under different pretexts to expand their presence and to play once more the role of gendarme of the region themselves. The loudspeakers of colonialism and neocolonialism are hallucinating about the so-called danger that allegedly threatens the oil routes and, like (?wolves), claim that they must dispatch their military forces to this area to maintain the security of the oil-producing countries and the sea lanes for oil exports.

A group of NATO strategic experts has prepared a report in this connection in which they point out that Western countries, even some NATO member countries, should prepare emergency plans for dispatching U.S. or European military forces to the Middle East, meaning the oil fields, at the first opportunity.

These U.S. strategic experts openly declare that during the former shah's rule, Iran itself assumed the role of safeguarding the oil resources and oil export sea lanes which had previously been the responsibility of the British. Nixon, the former U.S. President, called the deposed shah the protector of U.S. interests and oil monopolies throughout the Persian Gulf region. Now, this natural lackey and traitor has been expelled from holy Iranian territory by the hands of the able Iranian nation, and his regime--a regime that was the enemy of Iran and the servant of the imperialists and the plundering oil monopolies--has been overthrown forever and the black book of his rule has been thrown into the dustbin of history.

The Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic has officially declared that from now on Iran will not play the role of gendarme in the region. The leaders of our country's revolution have repeatedly stressed that Iran will follow a policy of positive neutrality, will defend anti-colonialist and anti-oil monopoly struggles and will not tolerate the military presence of any foreign power in the region.

That black era has passed and the Iranian nation has thrown off the yoke of despotism and has terminated the oppressive domination of the imperialists in the country. With claws and teeth it will safeguard the revolution, the Iranian Islamic Republic and the gains of the revolution against any conspiracy or intrigues whether they are hatched by internal or external enemies. The Iranian nation rightly believes that it is the nations of the Persian Gulf which must jointly defend the security and stability of the region and the security of the Persian Gulf sea lanes.

The joint conspiracies of the imperialists and reaction against the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic have imposed grave, acute and urgent responsibilities on the entire Iranian nation, on all the national, democratic and revolutionary forces. Most of all, that alliance and unity, that unity of action and word which was established during the struggles and revolution, must be preserved like the apple of one's eye and be expanded, deepened and strengthened.

In confronting the joint enemy--the united forces of imperialism and reaction who act against Iran--the forces faithful to the revolution in our country should also act jointly and in unity. The people of our nation have entered a new stage of reconstruction of the revolution and in this era, as before, all the revolutionary, national and religious forces must cooperate with each other. It is only in this way that we will be able to foil the attempts and conspiracies of imperialism and reaction and march forward with high steps in building a free, independent and flourishing Iran.

AFGHANISTAN

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE AGAINST TARAKI

LD201357 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 8 Jun 79 p 9 LD

[Text] The Nurestan Islamic Caliphate Movement has distributed the following summary of a speech by Afghanistan's communist ruler, Nur Mohammad Taraki, at a meeting of 200 communist officials of the Khalq Parcham Party.

Ladies and gentlemen: You must know the parties that are opposed to Marxist communism and use against them the means prescribed by Marx. I frankly say that the two most significant and harmful obstacles to the expansion of communism are: first, Islam and, second, private property and capitalism.

Brothers, you are the intelligentsia and children of communism in Afghanistan. You must use effective measures against Islam and Muslims. As Marx and Lenin said in their teachings, the expansion of communism can be achieved by taking effective measures against Islam and Muslims. It is important that you should take effective measures against the enemy and triumph against him. If you wish to thwart Islam and Muslims, you must know the factors that are for you or against you. I ask you to immediately exploit the factors explained below:

1. The political and organizational power.
2. The ulemas who have communist inclinations.
3. The ignorant people who are inclined to ethnic and linguistic chauvinism.
4. The negative aspects of the previous onslaught. [as published]

The obstacles to communism in Afghanistan are as follows:
1. Islam
2. Private property and capitalism.
3. The common people.

I will discuss further the necessary details regarding these obstacles.

It is known that our most important, primary objective is to oust Islam from the country, because communism is based on materialism, and one of the most important principles of communism is to deny religion. Communism believes that materialism is eternal and everlasting. It also believes that the world and what is around it has no creator.

One of our most important tasks is to expel Islam from the hearts of Muslim men and women, both young and old. But this is difficult to achieve. Difficult factors are involved in this matter, but if we exploit these factors and experiences we will succeed. These are as follows:

To pay lipservice to Islam outwardly while actually seeking to uproot it. You must work against Muslims and Islam in accordance with the communist laws.

I will ask Russia for an action charter for you and we will use the methods to which the Russian leaders guide us. This is because the Russian leaders are versed in the teachings of Lenin and Marx and because we have learned from them. They have taught us how to pay lipservice to Islam while striving to expel it from the country by force. In order to achieve this, we have used all the media--radio, television, newspapers and so on. We are doing the following:

1. We tell the Muslims that we respect Islam, its rites and those who believe in it. We are the party of Islamic communism. For this reason we broadcast Koran readings on the radio. It is known, however, that according to our constitution we do not allow anybody to join our party until his knowledge, ability and willingness to trample on the Koran are tested.

2. We declare on the radio that Islam is a holy religion and that we preserve it, but in fact we are expelling from the country the ulemas who believe in Islam. We also arrest them, imprison them and execute them. We teach against Islam in colleges and universities and seek to prevent the Koranic language from being used in universities, colleges and schools so that people will stop learning the Islamic religion and its ideas.

3. On the one hand, we inaugurate our ceremonies with Koran readings but, on the other, we bomb the mosques and minarets from which the voice of the Koran emanates.

4. While we profess Islam in words, we resort to terror against the people. We must continue to resort unremittingly to terror in towns, villages and districts. You must be familiar with what the ulemas say and be able to argue with them on matters of Islam. Marxism makes it incumbent upon us to argue, and therefore you must pay attention to what the ulemas say.

You must know that ulemas are divided into five categories:

1. Those who have attained the highest level of knowledge about Islam and have studied it in depth and penetrated its secrets. Therefore, they argue with us and incite the public against us.
2. Those whose knowledge of Islam is not deep but who are fanatically Muslim and therefore are our enemies.
3. Those ulemas living in towns in villages who are lazy and lethargic and who know only Islamic customs.
4. Those with doctrinal fanaticism who accuse anyone who disagrees with them of infidelity and sinfulness.
5. The Sufis and owners of inherited small mosques.

With regard to the first category of ulemas, you must inform the police stations about them but avoid arresting them so as to avoid upsetting the people and causing them to demonstrate and thus disturb the peace. You must exploit those ulemas who disagree with them over doctrine and ideology as this will be one of the best factors in our favor. You must assure the influential ones of material aid, play on their greed and use them as tools.

As for the second category of ulemas, you must show patience and tolerance toward them so that they will not corrupt their community. But if they try to corrupt their community, then get rid of them as well as of their followers by taking drastic measures such as killing, burning and plundering so that they will be unable to incite those around them. As for the third category of ulemas, you can use them the way you like, sometimes by temptation and other times by intimidation and by luring them with the comforts of living and high posts because they are greedy and ambitious.

As for the fourth category of ulemas, incite them against those who disagree with them by offering them high posts.

And as for the fifth category of ulemas, seek to argue with them gradually so that they will not divide you.

Brothers,

Our campaign against Islam will take 2 years, after which we will resort to other factors against Islam. Wish such factors we can expel Islam from towns and villages and remote places so that none of the Islamic anticommunist movements will remain. As I have told you, we resist Islam by two methods:

1. Cheating in the name of Islam.

2. Uprooting it.

We have explained our action using the first method, which accords with Marx's and Lenin's teachings.

Our comrades must bear in mind that the fight against Islam is one of the fundamental principles of communism because the Marxist philosphy is to deny God and religion and, therefore, fighting religion is even more important than fighting capitalism and idealism.

This was part of what the tyrant, usurper and killer Nur Taraki said at a meeting to explain to his communist officials the way to combat Islam and Muslims.

In the face of this communist tide the Muslims in Afghanistan, and particularly in Nurestan, have set up military and nationalist formations under the leadership of As-Salafiyah [Islamic reform movement] thinkers, ulemas and leaders. Leadership of the people has been assigned to Mohammad Afzal and Professor Faquirollah and military leadership to General 'Useydollah. The infidel communist government launched the first raid against the Muslims when it sent 27 planes that carried out bombing raids for 3 successive days. Tanks, guns, missiles and other weapons also took part in the attack. The attackers burned forests and villages with fire from their weapons the Muslims resisted the raiders with pickaxes, stones and other weapons. God gave them victory as they fought well. They killed thousands of communists and took many prisoners and captured from them all types of arms, including mortars, rockets, machineguns, tanks and heavy and light guns. But the Mulims are in a very difficult situation as a result of the lack of ammunition because weapons are of no use when there is no ammunition of explosives. The war against the Muslims in Afghanistan is continuing. Like locusts it has spread in all fields and is affecting the country morally and Nurestan both morally and materially.

Therefore, Muslims, we appeal to you to help us. You must help us so that we can stand against the infidel tyrannical communist government and liberate Islam and Muslims in Afghanistan. We ask our brothers for a radio station so that our voice will be heard by our brothers throughout the world.

Finally we remind you of God almighty's saying: "Help one another in doing good," and "if your support for religion is sought you must support."

[Signed] Proposer and translator 'Umar 'Abd al-'Aziz an-Nurestani; distributed by the Nurestan Islamic Caliphate Movement.

BANGLADESH

PRIME MINISTER ON FOOD CRISIS, AWAMI LEAGUE DEMONSTRATED

BK221016 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 22 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The leader of the House in Jatiya Parishad [National Assembly] and prime minister, Shah Azizur Rahman, has categorically declared that the government is determined to foil any attempt to disrupt the course of democracy in the country. Conspiracies are being hatched to thwart the democratic system, he said.

Taking part in the general discussion on the national budget in the Jatiya Parishad this morning, he referred to the situation of alarm and incitement sought to be created by disruptive activities of the Awami League-Malek yesterday and today. He said on the pretext of a nonexisting food crisis they took out processions yesterday and damaged public property, looted shops, indulged in arson, destroyed and ransacked the BNP [Bangladesh National Party] office and assaulted a large number of policemen on duty. While [word indistinct] they even tried to endanger the security of the peace-loving citizens. The prime minister said the Awami League elements this morning damaged 16 buses and cars of top officials in an attempt to disrupt normal life [words indistinct].

The prime minister said although a serious attempt to observe a hartal [strike] in the city today utterly failed as the people, inspired by the invincible revolutionary sprit, resolutely resisted the disruptive elements [words indsitinct]. Condemning strongly such nefarious activities, the prime minister reiterated the government's firm determination to insure democracy to function in its own way. He said the people themselves will not allow such subversive activities to thwart the democratic system. The leader of the House said these elements have indulged in a (?vicious) conspiracy to subvert the national independence and sovereignty. He said they do not want this house to function and they are bent upon taking the nation back to the (?regime of) violence, chaos and looting by reverting to [words indistinct].

The prime minister emphasized that the government firmly believe in the multiparty system and will continue to strive for establishing full democratic rights in the country. In this connection the leader of the house pointed out that additional facilities, freedom and liberty have been provided to members of the opposition and said the leader of the opposition enjoys the same facilities as the leader of the House.

Turning to the latest food situation in the country, the prime minister announced by October next there will be about 2 million tons of foodgrains in reserve to meet any emergency. By the first of next month a minimum of 350,000 tons of foodgrains will be in store in various godowns in the country. This, he said, will be in addition to more foodgrains coming from Burma, Thailand, Pakistan, Japan, India, Australia and various other sources. The prime minister emphasized that there is no apprehension of any food crisis in the near future and the situation caused by the drought has been salvaged and everything is normal, including the supplies to the rationing system.

BANGLADESH

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH SPECIAL MESSAGE

BK220626 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 22 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister of Zambia, Mr W.M. Chakulya, arrived in Dacca last evening on a 2-day visit with a message from President Kenneth Kaunda to President Ziaur Rahman. Talking to newsmen at the airport, the Zambian foreign minister said that his visit was especially aimed at handing over the message to the Bangladesh president. He said: we shall avail the opportunity to discuss our mutual relationship.

In reply to a question, Mr Chakulya said that Zambia was (?taking) a great interest to host the next commonwealth heads of government conference in Lusaka in August.

DACCA REPORTS ON BORDER TALKS WITH INDIA

BK211140 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 21 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh and Indian delegations at their border talks have exclusively discussed the problems arising out of the nonimplementation of the 1974 India-Bangladesh border agreement. The 3-day talks, held in Dacca, concluded yesterday afternoon. They also discussed the problems concerning the Bangladesh enclaves of (Dahagram) and Angarkota. The 1974 border agreement was concluded with a view to seeking a solution to the border-line problems.

Official sources in Dacca say that the Indian side appreciated the view of the Bangladesh delegation and assured that all necessary measures would be taken to find a solution as early as possible.

Besides, border crimes, smuggling and other matters relating to border peace came up for discussions. The two sides exchanged various ideas and how to tackle these matters.

INDIA

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS HOME AFTER EUROPEAN TOUR

BK220336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has returned to New Delhi after a 12-day visit abroad. He was received at the airport by the vice president, Mr B.D. Jatti, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Defense Minister Mr Jagjivan Ram, and other Cabinet ministers.

Mr Desai visited the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Speaking to newsmen he said as a result of his visit friendship between India and these countries has been further strengthened.

Replying to a question about his talks with Chancellor Schmidt on the nuclear issue, he said he had useful discussions with the West German leader.

The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, told newsmen that they are satisfied at the outcome of the visit.

Earlier, in Frankfurt where he made a brief stopover, Mr Morarji Desai and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Mr Schmidt reviewed international problems and bilateral relations. Mr Desai explained to Mr Schmidt India's stand on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. In this connection he regretted that the countries who want India to sign the treaty are themselves not preventing their firms from supplying nuclear weapons technology to countries like Pakistan.

The two leaders discussed economic relations between India and West Germany which they considered to be very good. They expressed the hope that this will be further developed.

PRESIDENTIAL NOTIFICATION NULLIFIES EMERGENCY MEASURES

BK191330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A presidential notification was issued in New Delhi today to enforce immediately 35 of the 45 clauses of the Constitution 44th Amendment Act 1978. With this, among other things, the 5-year term of the Lok Sabha is restored and a constitutional protection provided for publication of proceedings of Parliament and state legislatures by the press. Six other clauses of the act relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts will come into effect from 1 August next. The clauses relating to protection against arrest and detention in certain cases will come into force at a date to be specified later.

GANDHI SUMMONED FOR TRIAL IN JEEP SCANDAL CASE

BK200949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Notices have been issued to the former prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and five others accused in the jeep scandal case to appear before the special court headed by Mr Justice Joshi on the 18th of next month.

Mr Justice Joshi passed the order after hearing the special public prosecutor, Mr (Tal Khandalawala's) arguments that the special court is not required to take cognizance of the case afresh because the trial court has already taken cognizance of the case and summoned the accused for trial.

One of the accused, Mr Jit Paul moved an application for permission to go abroad. Mr Justice Joshi asked him to first surrender before the court. The court fixed the 26th of this month for consideration of his application.

Among the accused are the former union minister, Mr P.C. Sethi and Mrs Gandhi's aide, Mr R.K. Dhawan.

According to the charge sheet, the accused pressurised several industrialists for the supply of 139 jeeps worth 7 million rupees without a payment of cost or hire charges. Some of these jeeps were used in Mrs Gandhi's and her son's constituencies in the 1977 elections.

PAKISTAN

BBC INTERVIEWS HAQ ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

LD211240 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1945 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Interview with Ziaul Haq, president and chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, conducted by Michael Charlton for "Analysis" Program; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Haq] My first and foremost duty is to uphold the law. And if I can allow one victim, just because he is one person who happened to be prime minister of the country, to get away with murder, I think my whole concept of life is wrong. It is what it amounts to--clemency amounts to letting a person, just because he happens to be prime minister, to get away with murder. Is that law?

[Question] Many have been struck by the fact that the white papers which were published after Bhutto's execution contained evidence and certain allegations of a wider kind against Mr Bhutto--his ruthlessness and unscrupulousness. What effect did they have? What has that achieved? Wouldn't you agree that it appears only to have reinforced the views of those who thought he was guilty and convinced those who think the whole thing is a frame-up, that you were out to eliminate him anyway?

[Answer] No, it's not true. We have tried our best to educate the people and the public outside and inside the country. What Mr Bhutto did to this country, that has been brought out in the white papers. But in my opinion where credit is to be given, it can be given, certainly. He was an intelligent man and he had a long time in the government. He had some very good points also. But what he did to this country is unforgettable.

[Question] I'm struck by the fact, General, that people didn't seem to be taken aback as you appear to be, that this is a revelation, that they appear to think that this is all rather well-known--we all knew that.

[Answer] The point to remember is that Mr Bhutto was hanged not because of what he did or what he did not do as a prime minister. He was hanged because he was convicted of a murder. This is what should be realized.

[Question] Of conspiracy to a murder.

[Answer] Of conspiracy to murder.

[Question] Does it tell us also something about your character that you did what no other would dare to do?

[Answer] I do not know whether I can elevate myself to that status. But all I can tell you is that it was a hard decision, but I was determined to take it to preserve the supremacy of law.

[Question] General Zia, how do you see the path now back to civilian rule?

[Answer] Well, it's a...I see it fairly clearly. The only thing which is keeping me somewhat concerned about the situation is the actual performance of the political parties. We have too many political parties. We have parties who have not shown themselves truly democratic parties. We are trying to introduce democracy in this country. The political leaders want me to insert democracy from the top to the bottom. I am trying to find ways and means of laying a good foundation of the democratic system in the country. So there is a slight state of confusion in implementation of this. But once this present environment of discussion is cleared up, then I think the path is quite clear on 17 November for elections.

[Question] Is that an unqualified pledge from you?

[Answer] If I can help it, yes. Because I see no reason why...I announced the date under no duress and there is no reason why I shall not fulfill that promise.

[Question] You've said, I think, in the past that it's got to have positive results.

[Answer] I still say so.

[Question] So that is a qualification. What is a positive result?

[Answer] No. What I mean when I say positive result--I mean that it must bring about a party or a group of parties who are capable of governing this country democratically for a limited period of time. Even if not for 5 years, at least for 1 year or 2. And that is what I must foresee.

[Question] Can you foresee what will happen, or is happening, to the Pakistan People's Party [PPP]--Mr Bhutto's party? What is that party without Mr Bhutto? And do you still consider it to be the single biggest entity in the country?

[Answer] No, it's a party which has a fairly good strength. It had all the strength in Mr Bhutto's days; it now has a fairly good strength also. But I'm not concerned with one party or the other. Because if we were so much afraid or scared of a political party, I would have taken--which is within my power--taken certain measures against that party. We have not taken any such thing as yet. Therefore, whether it is PPP or any other political party they are allowed to function as freely as any political party.

[Question] If Mr Bhutto's party wins that election, would you behave constitutionally and accept that verdict?

[Answer] If that is not so then why should I hold elections? In other words, I want to act in a constitutional manner, hand over the power to whosoever wins after the constitutional changes?

[Question] But not, it seems, without constitutional changes?

[Answer] Yes. But it has nothing to do with the elections. It is something to do with the future of the election [as heard], because at the moment I find that the power is centered around one personality, and that is the prime minister.

[Question] Would the constitutional changes that you had in mind--which you've already declared would be some redistribution of the powers between the prime minister and the president and some constitutional role for the army--would these constitutional changes--which are opposed, it seems, by the political parties--be valid if you went ahead and just instituted them?

[Answer] Yes, they'll be valid because according to the interpretation of the Supreme Court, who has ratified my existence as chief martial law administrator, has also given me this power.

[Question] You interpret this power as not being just a job of getting to elections, but arranging the country's future, in fact?

[Answer] The Supreme Court judgment categorically said that in order to achieve that end, even if the constitution has to be amended, it can be done.

[Question] Bhutto referred to the army as that political party which calls itself the army. What is the political role you see for the army?

[Answer] No, I will tell you exactly what he said. He said there are three powers in this country: the PPP, the Awami League and the army. This is what Mr Bhutto said. But the actual reality is that the army is the only solid and united organ, an institution, which this country has today. The others have all been prostituted by Mr Bhutto. They have been totaly demolished, leave alone anything else--the legislature, the judiciary, the police, the administration, the bureaucracy--everything was broken to pieces. The only thing which he could not shake was the army, and that is the reason why today you have only one solid and safe institution in this country, which I under no circumstances want to criticize. But what I'm trying to say is this: that this institution should have certain constitutional powers to act in an emergency, to save the situation, like the one we have faced on 10 March.

[Question] General, can I ask you to look beyond these hot and dusty plains at this time of year around Rawalpindi to the mountain passes to the north of here. What is the particular significance, as Pakistan sees it, of what is happening in Afghanistan, where a new Muslim government has come to power--assisted to power by the Russians--and which appears to be being resisted by large parts of the Afghan population?

[Answer] We have considered the developments on our northwest frontier regions, beyond our northwest region, in Afghanistan particularly, purely an internal matter of that country. We have not interfered in their internal affairs. We are not viewing it with great concern, although great, significant changes have taken place, in the hope that our neighbors like Afghanistan will be enlightened by the policy that we are following. It is a policy of friendship, of fraternity and of respecting the rights and freedom of one another.

[Question] But you have 100,000 refugees of the same blood, your kith and kin from the other side of that frontier, now on your side of the frontier. Isn't that drawing you closer to the possibility of conflict and confrontation?

[Answer] No, we have tried our best to keep off this because today we have got 100,000 refugees from Afghanistan. I have conveyed messages to the Afghanistan Government through diplomatic channels, otherwise directly to the head of the state, and we have said that Afghanistan should take note of this and should try to create an environment to not allow these refugees to come to our part of the country.

[Question] Does it not go to the heart of the great strategic argument in the U.S. and the West about whether the Russians can in fact manage local conflicts--of which this is an interesting example--entirely to their own advantage, or whether those local forces of resistance are strong enough to counter them? Do you believe that the Russians can do this? They already refer to Afghanistan as part of the socialist community, which suggests that they are determined to keep it that way at any cost.

[Answer] I'm also of the same opinion, that whatever hold the Soviet Union has on Afghanistan, it will be very difficult for it to leave.

[Question] And how would you view that prospect?

[Answer] The only way to see it is if that happens we find that the Soviet Union is that much closer to us than it was before.

[Question] Both China and Russia have shown themselves willing to intervene in conflicts close to their borders. You've had a long friendship with China which has recently been reaffirmed, despite recent events here, by the Chinese in order to protect their interests, their strategic interests across the frontier into North Vietnam. Do you see this present situation on your northern border offering the prospect of drawing you into that sort of conflict between the Russians and the Chinese?

[Answer] Yes, it could be a possibility, but the fact is that we are playing this game very safely and with great caution. And we are treating the question of the refugees purely on humanitarian grounds. There are 100,000 of them. We are trying to bring them as far back as possible. We are using all our influence on them not to make Pakistan a springboard for activities against the Afghan regime. But it seems difficult to control everything. Therefore on the diplomatic level we are also trying to assure Afghanistan that we mean what we are actually doing and therefore keep our hands off.

[Question] Do you still turn to the Americans ultimately? You've been very critical of them lately.

[Answer] Yes. Not critical in a bad sense, because after all you can't force a country to come and help you out. They are a superpower and whatever they do, I'm sure, they must be doing in the best interests of their country. They can't start thinking of the lines I'm thinking about Pakistan.

[Question] To whom do you turn?

[Answer] It is necessary to have good friends, if you can, and China has been a cornerstone of our foreign policy.

[Question] It wasn't much to help you over Bangladesh.

[Answer] Yes, but no fault of China. It was the bad policy of the then Pakistan Government.

[Question] This question of nuclear proliferation seems to have come between you and the Americans quite substantially. Let me just briefly explain that you've tried to get a nuclear reprocessing plant from France, and the American pressure has stopped that. It is said, of course, that you've been buying in various parts of the world some substitute which would give you a capacity for enriched uranium--a capacity, if not a decision, to go ahead and make it--a capacity for nuclear weapons. Could any government in this country, in Pakistan, go back on a decision that you've made to go ahead and develop such a capacity as India has?

[Answer] I think your assumption is right, because it is very difficult for any political government to retract their steps. And that is why we explained to the Americans that it is not a question of having or not having reprocessing plants; it is a question of principle whether a technology should be acquired by a nation or not. And on that issue nobody has the right to discriminate against any other country. Pakistan is the only country now in this region--you compare it with any other country--look at Brazil, look at Israel, why are they not being discriminated? It's only Pakistan.

[Question] It's being called an Islamic bomb, isn't it, in some quarters.

[Answer] Yes, unfortunately. It doesn't mean that Pakistan one day, all of a sudden, will make a bomb and it will fly it off in an umbrella to its Arab friends and say: Here is the bomb, throw it on Israel. How can that be done?

[Question] But the point I'm making is: Why persist? Is it purely national pride? It makes it more difficult for the Americans to...

[Answer] But who says we are making the bomb? The whole point is that people are blaming Pakistan, that all this effort of acquiring the reprocessing plant and everything is toward one end, and that is making the bomb, which is totally wrong. We are trying to acquire a technology and that's all. This is with a view to peaceful purposes. I've said it at the top of my voice that Pakistan is trying to acquire the technology for peaceful purposes. And look at the measures that we have taken. We have said we'll employ all safeguards, we have said that nuclear proliferation should be restricted, we have said that...

[Question] I suppose it comes back to the central question that it may be regarded as an unstable part of the world. What would it be like in the year 2000, what would it be like with a nuclear capacity--I don't say a capability, to make your point?

[Answer] No, I'm looking 5 years hence when Pakistan would have exhausted all resources of energy and normal means, and it has to resort for its needs to nuclear power.

[Question] I've asked you: To whom do you turn? I mean, here you are at a strategic crossroads with shifting alliances between the superpowers. You've spoken of a desire to explore, at least, joining the nonalined group.

[Answer] Yes, we are proceeding in that direction.

[Question] What benefit would that be to you? What guarantees would that give to your security?

[Answer] I have come to the conclusion-and I hope I am right in this--that in order to be respected in this world, you've got to be strong internally, you've got to stand on your own feet. Once you can do that, then you have to see that you have some friends, friends who can help you in need. And I think I'm trying to follow that very course. First aim is to stand on your feet economically, politically and militarily. Pakistan must be in a state to stand on its own feet. Once you have done that, you will be respected.

[Question] Can I suggest it may be easier for a country like Yugoslavia to be a member of the nonalined group because it is, after all, part--so it is said--of the basic provisions made at the time of the Yalta agreement on spheres of influence? That doesn't quite apply in your part of the world.

[Answer] No, it doesn't. It doesn't because we do not know. [sentence as heard]

[Question] You are ultimately driven back, I was going to suggest, on the Americans. You have no alternative.

[Answer] Not necessarily, because after all, we've given up CENTO not because we have so much against our American friend; it is because CENTO was a dead horse and it has never come to our rescue and therefore it was much better to leave the dead horse, bury it ceremoniously, rather than trying to ride it, which one could not.

[Question] Well, the horse that you've indicated the desire to sit astride again could be the Commonwealth. What benefit is that to you?

[Answer] I see a lot of benefit for Pakistan as a member of the Commonwealth again. But the only thing that we have to find is the moralities of rejoining and it must be an honorable reentry.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO REHABILITATE RETURNING NON-BENGALIS

BK211014 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The federal government has developed 4,000 plots in the Landi and Korangi areas of Karachi for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Bangladesh. The first batch of repatriates is expected to reach Karachi by the end of this month. This was disclosed at a conference in Karachi convened to make the necessary arrangements.

NDP LEADER ON RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN

BK181047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The NDP [National Democratic Party] leader, Kham Abdul Wali Khan, in an interview has said there should be some balance between the powers of the president and the prime minister. However, he expressed the view that the issue could be sorted out by the elected parliament.

Answering a question about Iran and Afghanistan, he said the people of each country have the right to live according to their will and form a government of their choice. Khan Abdul Wali Khan ruled out the possibility of provision of training to Afghan refugees in Pakistan and said this was out of the question. He said in Afghanistan every citizen has to undergo a compulsory 2-year army training. So, he maintained, every adult Afghan is a trained person.

AEC CHIEF REITERATES NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL USE

BK161056 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Jun 79 Bk

[Text] A complete reorganization and modernization of curricula in scientific, technological and vocational fields has been envisaged in the national education policy. It also provides for making mathematics a compulsory subject at the secondary level. This was stated by the federal education minister, Mr Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti, while inaugurating the fourth summer college on physics and contemporary needs organized by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission in Nathiagali this morning. He said: Besides promoting scientific, technological and vocational education, training and research, the education policy aims at using this knowledge for socioeconomic development so as to insure a secure future for the nation.

In his welcome address the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr Munir Ahmad Khan, reiterated what has been repeatedly stated by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq--that Pakistan's entire nuclear program is geared toward peaceful purposes only. Pakistan has even gone to the extent of proposing the South Asian region be declared as a nuclear weapon-free zone. The proposal has also been overwhelmingly supported by the UN General Assembly. He said the Atomic Energy Commission aims at harnessing atomic energy in the generation of power, increasing agricultural production, meeting public health needs and introducing latest techniques for use in industry. The commission hopes to start work on its 600-megawatt nuclear nuclear power plant at Chashma in the near future.

Our representative reports from Nathiagali that 55 scientists from 29 countries of the world, besides 150 Pakistani scientists, are taking part in the 3-week summer college.

SPOKESMAN DENIES LIBYAN AID IN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK161058 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Pakistan Embassy in Washington has stated that the Columbia Broadcasting System's report on Pakistan's nuclear program presented a totally misleading picture of the aims, intentions and orientation of Pakistan's nuclear program. The spokesman said Pakistan's nuclear program in entirely for peaceful purposes and it has no intention of acquiring of developing nuclear weapons. Pakistan is also ready to sign an agreement with other neighboring countries banning nuclear weapons from South Asia. At the same time, it has accepted the most stringent safeguards for the Karachi nuclear power plant and the proposed reprocessing plant which has the approval of the international Atomic Energy Agency. The spokesman emphatically asserted that Pakistan has never asked or received any financial assistance from Libya to develop its peaceful nuclear program. He said Pakistan fully shares the concern over nuclear proliferation. The danger, however, cannot be met by discriminatory and selective policies. Pakistan, he added, is willing tp undertake all meaningful steps to prevent nuclear proliferation on a collective or regional basis.